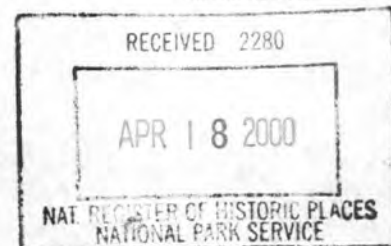


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form

Cover



This form is for use in documenting multiple property groups relating to one or several historic contexts. See instructions in Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

☒ New Submission ☐ Amended Submission

A. Name of Multiple Property Listing

Historic Resources of Murray City, Utah, 1850-1950

B. Associated Historic Contexts

(Name each associated historic context, identifying them, geographical area, and chronological period for each.)

Early Agricultural and Residential Buildings of Murray, 1850-1910

Americanization of Murray's Residential Architecture, 1902-1950

Religious and Social Buildings of Murray, 1850-1950

Industrial and Commercial Buildings of Murray, 1869-1950

Public Buildings of Murray, 1902-1950

C. Form Prepared by

name/title Korral Broschinsky

organization Murray City Historic Preservation Advisory Board date March 10, 2000

street & number P.O. Box 58766 telephone 801-581-1497

city or town Salt Lake City state UT zip code 84158-0766

D. Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this documentation form meets the National Register documentation standards and sets forth requirements for the listing of related properties consistent with the National Register criteria. This submission meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60 and the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Planning and Evaluation.

☐ See continuation sheet

William M. H.
Signature of certifying official

3/30/2000
Date

Utah Division of State History, Office of Historic Preservation
State or Federal agency and bureau

I, hereby, certify that this multiple property documentation form has been approved by the National Register as a basis for evaluating related properties for listing in the National Register.

Debra L. L...
Signature of the Keeper of the National Register

6/9/00
Date

Table of Contents for Written Narrative

Provide the following information on continuation sheets. Cite the letter and the title before each section of the narrative. Assign page numbers according to the instructions for continuation sheets in How to Complete the Multiple Property Documentation Form (National Register Bulletin 16B). Fill in page numbers for each section in the space below.

	Page Numbers
E. Statement of Historic Contexts (If more than one historic context is documented, present them in sequential order.)	1
F. Associated Property Types (Provide description, significance, and registration requirements.)	9
G. Geographical Data	17
H. Summary of Identification and Evaluation Methods (Discuss the methods used in developing the public property listing.)	18
I. Major Bibliographical References (List major written works and primary location of additional documentation: State Historic Preservation Office, other State agency, Federal agency, local government, university, or other, specifying repository.)	19

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. E Page 1

Historic Resources of Murray City, 1850-1950, Salt Lake County, Utah

E. STATEMENT OF HISTORIC CONTEXTS

Murray has undergone four major periods of development. The first was a period of agrarian settlement lasting from 1848 to 1869. The second was an industrial boom following the coming of the railroad and the establishment of several smelters in the area. Though agriculture continued in Murray for some time, the agrarian economy was increasingly supplanted by industry and commerce. This period lasted from 1870 to 1931, the year the Great Depression reached Murray. This period also included the beginning of a community-building period after Murray's incorporation in 1902. The third period of development began with the depression and ended in 1950. The year 1950 marked the closure of the last smelter in the city, and also coincided with the transformation of the city from an independent industrial town to a bedroom community for nearby Salt Lake City. As the "hub of the Salt Lake Valley," the city's motto for many decades, Murray City's fourth, and last, period of development after 1950 has seen the steady increase in subdivision and retail development that currently characterizes most of the Salt Lake Valley's outlying communities. Due to the mixed nature of the city's economy and building stock, the following historic contexts group the city's historic resources by property type. Inclusive dates for each type overlap the major periods of development, but represent the most comprehensive method for grouping the city's history resources

EARLY AGRICULTURAL AND RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS OF MURRAY, 1850 - 1910

The settlement of the area now incorporated as Murray City began soon after the members of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (LDS or Mormon) began arriving in the Salt Lake Valley in 1847. Mormon pioneers quickly spread out from Salt Lake City in search of suitable agricultural land. The grasslands south of Salt Lake had abundant water and reasonably flat topography. Native Americans in the area were nomadic and had few altercations with the settlers. By 1848 a settlement in the area later to be known as Murray was established eight miles south of Salt Lake City. A community of scattered farmsteads originally extended from the Big Cottonwood Creek to the southern end of the Salt Lake Valley, east to the Wasatch Mountains, and west to the Jordan River. Only a portion of this original settlement, referred to as South Cottonwood between the 1860s and 1890s, would later be incorporated as the city of Murray. The land proved suitable for raising cereal grains and dairy cattle, at least at subsistence level, and within a few years of a small community of loosely associated farmsteads was thriving.¹

The earliest settlers chose parcels of land primarily along the Big and Little Cottonwood creeks.² Their first dwellings were dugouts in the hillsides, log cabins, and small adobe houses. The typical farmstead had a modest house with a barn, a granary, and several coops or pens. Murray's first brickyard, established in the 1860s, provided settlers with the chance to build more substantial housing, and many of the earlier dwellings were relegated to outbuildings. The cross wing with a modest amount of Victorian Eclectic decoration would become the most popular housing type in Murray by the turn of the century. The early settlement period lasted approximately twenty years, during which time about fifty families settled in the area. Farming consisted mainly of raising grains to be consumed either by the family or their livestock. Settlers would often work together on cooperative ventures such as livestock herding and irrigation projects. Church meetings, social events, and schooling occurred primarily in the homes of individuals or small log and adobe buildings.

¹ General information on the history of Murray has been taken from two sources: *The History of Murray City*, 1976, (Salt Lake City, Utah: Murray City Corporation, printed by Stanway/Wheelwright Printing Co., 1976); and *Historic Resources of Murray City, Utah, 1849-1941*, *National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form*, a draft form prepared by David L. Shirer, November 1989.

² South Cottonwood differed from the typical Mormon settlement. Most Utah towns are platted on a grid with public buildings surrounding by residences with the outlying land used for farming.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. E Page 2

Historic Resources of Murray City, 1850-1950, Salt Lake County, Utah

South Cottonwood did not last long as an isolated rural community. In the 1860s valuable minerals were discovered in the canyons to the east and west. With its abundant water and central location it developed quickly into an industrial center, and the industry of choice was smelting. Between 1869 and 1872, five separate smelting operations were established in the area known briefly as Franklin (later Murray), with others in the nearby communities of Midvale and Sandy. The arrival of the railroad in 1870 made the smelting operations not only possible, but also profitable. Several area farmers were able to sell their land to the smelters. Hundreds of workers, mostly single men from Greece, Sweden, and a number of eastern European countries, came to Murray. Many eventually settled in Murray to raise families. As the smelters expanded the community's economic base, many of Murray's early subsistence farmers became merchants to serve the city's increasing population of smelter workers.

In 1883, Harry Haynes, the community's postmaster, chose the name Murray (after the territorial governor, Eli Murray) for the town's official postal designation. The name Murray eventually was established over competing designations such as South Cottonwood and Franklin (also spelled Franklyn and Francklyn) Station, and was given to the city after incorporation in 1902. At the time of incorporation the boundaries of the city extended from approximately 4500 South to 5600 South, and 900 East to 900 West, with a small commercial district located at State and Vine Streets. A large annexation in 1905 expanded the city to roughly its current boundaries: 4500 South to the north, 6400 South to the south, 900 East, and the Jordan River. During this period, the city had two distinct populations. The early settlers and their descendants still lived primarily on their original farmsteads; however the land was slowly being divided into smaller parcels, and new residences were concentrated along the major thoroughfares leading into the growing commercial district. A few farmers turned merchants built substantial family homes near their businesses in town. The second population was the smelter workers who were housed in shanties located on the city's west side. The population of Murray was 3,302 in 1900 and 4,057 in 1910. By 1910 a number of factors had changed the face of the community: the smelting industry was in full force, a thriving urban center and business district had been established, the fledgling city government was engaged in a number of improvement projects, and the population in general was abandoning agricultural production in favor of more-lucrative employment.

AMERICANIZATION OF MURRAY'S RESIDENTIAL ARCHITECTURE, 1902 - 1950

Though agriculture continued in some measure after the turn of the century—a few family farms consolidated for specialized production (truck farms, dairy farms, poultry ranches, etc.)—aside from their vegetable gardens and modest orchards, most Murray residents were living an urban/suburban lifestyle. The city received partial electric service by 1880s, and in 1897 the Progress Company established a power plant in Murray that supplied power not only to Murray, but several neighboring communities. Murray City established its own municipal plant in 1913 and in 1925 took over the Progress Company's Murray facilities. Telephone service reached Murray in 1887 with an exchange established in 1903. In 1893 the Salt Lake Rapid Transit Company began operating an electric streetcar line between downtown Salt Lake City and Murray. Portions of State Street were macadamized prior to 1895, and the street was paved for automobile traffic by the 1920s. Part of the impetus for city incorporation was the presence of the American Smelting and Refining Company (ASARCO), which had swallowed up all the smaller smelters and would dominate the city's economy in the first half of the twentieth century.

Three factors account for a change in residential architectural types in the city after 1902. The first was the popularity of house styles taken from the pages of pattern books. Bungalows replaced the Victorian cottage as the most popular house type in Murray, and most examples are found in small tract neighborhoods near the city center. However, bungalows were also built on outlying farmsteads. A few more prosperous residents built grander homes based on styles, like the foursquare, popular in Salt Lake City. The second factor was a community response to the squalid conditions present in the shantytowns nestled near the smelter's slag heaps.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. E Page 3

Historic Resources of Murray City, 1850-1950, Salt Lake County, Utah

Both ASARCO and private individuals built a number of houses, cottages, and duplexes to house smelter employees. The third factor was the growth of the commercial district and the presence of a modest contingent of Murray residents who lived in apartments above their shops. These three factors combine to make the period, particularly between 1902 and the 1930s, the most diverse period of residential architecture in the city's history.

As a commercial and civic center, Murray City thrived in the first three decades of the twentieth century, however the smelter industry, which had been the economic base of the community, was in decline. By 1931, when the Great Depression hit Utah in full force, ASARCO was forced to lay off most of its workforce. For this reason, the population of Murray grew only modestly, from 4,057 in 1910 to 5,740 in 1940. Many of Murray's employable population managed to make a meager living through odd jobs and garden plots. With the exception of one subdivision platted in 1938, the period-revival styles popular in the 1930s are scattered throughout the city.

The ASARCO smelter had a brief economic revival during the World War II years, but eventually shut down production completely in 1950. Surprisingly the economy of Murray was not greatly impacted by the closure of the smelter. The city had already begun a transformation into a major retail center and bedroom community for Salt Lake City. The period directly following the end of World War II was a time of rapid change and growth for the city. The population jumped from 5,740 in 1940, to 9,006 in 1950, and 16,806 in 1960. Seven subdivisions were platted between 1945 and 1950, mostly south and east of the city center, just the beginning of what would become steady increase in subdivision development, which is only now beginning to slow due to a lack of available land on the city's west side. Retail development is probably the only sector of the city that has grown as fast as subdivision development. While today the vast majority of Murray residents are employed outside the city limits, one study suggests that the transformation of Murray from independent urban center to bedroom community had been attained by the early 1950s.³ All the subdivision standards, World War II cottage, rambler, ranch, split-level, etc., can be found throughout the city. Moreover, a large percentage of older homes were covered with various siding materials in order to appear more like their "modern" neighbors.

RELIGIOUS AND SOCIAL BUILDINGS OF MURRAY, 1850 - 1950

Because the scattered nature of the early settlement, Murray's pioneers rarely gathered together socially. Amusements were generally of the outdoor variety. Fishing, hunting, riding wild horses, and walking to neighboring farms occupied the settlers during their few moments of leisure. What indoor entertainment did exist centered around the meetinghouse of the South Cottonwood Ward.⁴ The first LDS meetinghouse built within the present city limits was an adobe building (built 1856) for the South Cottonwood Ward at the corner of 5600 South and Vine Street. Socials, dances, and theatrical productions were held in the meetinghouses, in addition to regular Sunday and other ecclesiastical meetings. Originally a Native American campsite, the large field north of the meetinghouse was the site of outdoor activities, such as picnics, weather permitting. It also served as a campsite for the oxen and men hauling granite blocks from Little Cottonwood Canyon to the LDS temple site in Salt Lake City. After the railroad replaced the ox teams in 1874, the west portion of the field became the ward burial ground. Murray City acquired the cemetery in 1918. The original meetinghouse was enlarged several times before being demolished and replaced in 1990. A stone granary, built in 1878 and associated with the meetinghouse, still stands.

The LDS congregation grew and was divided several times during the historic period. Three meetinghouses remain from the historic period: Murray First Ward (built 1906), Murray Second Ward (1906-1907), and the Grant Ward (1912-1920). Through the first half of the twentieth century the LDS meetinghouses served as the religious

³ Korral Broschinsky, *Valley Center Subdivision: the Transformation of Murray City, Utah*, TMs, 1992.

⁴ A ward is one of the LDS church's smallest ecclesiastical units, usually at the neighborhood level.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. E Page 4

Historic Resources of Murray City, 1850-1950, Salt Lake County, Utah

and social center for Murray's LDS population. The arrival of the smelters and the railroad brought religious diversity to the community. For a time an "unofficial" Swedish branch of the LDS Church met on Murray's west side in a small building later converted to a residence (recently demolished). The branch was later incorporated into the Murray Second Ward. The four LDS wards were scattered throughout the community. The non-LDS churches were located in the city center. Methodist and Baptist congregations were organized around 1891. The first Methodist Church, built circa 1915, is located at 171 East 4800 South. The Murray Baptist Church, built in 1926, was also located on 4800 South, but moved to its present location in the 1980s. The St. Vincent de Paul's Catholic Church began as a mission of the St. Ann's parish in south Salt Lake. The first Catholic meetinghouse on Wasatch Street has served the community continuously since it was built in 1927. In 1931, the Christ Lutheran Church took over the Methodist Church, and later built on 5600 South. All the congregations were very much a presence during the city's boom period. The churches offered wholesome entertainment to counteract the myriad of saloons and other forms of secular entertainment that followed the smelters to Murray.

The smelter industry had a tremendous effect on Murray between 1870 and 1920 as the industrial workers replaced, and later integrated with the agricultural population. The 1880 census indicates that 39.8 percent of eligible workers held agricultural occupations and 29.1 percent were employed in local smelters. By 1900 the occupations had reversed, with 49 percent employed by the smelters and only 25.7 percent in agriculture. The trend continued in 1910 with 42.6 percent smelter workers and 11.4 percent farmers.⁵ Since smelter workers were primarily single men, or men who had left their families behind, the number and type of recreations in Murray changed dramatically to cater to this group. By the early 1890s Murray was home to over forty saloons, numerous gambling houses, and a few houses of ill repute, only a handful of saloons were listed in local gazetteers. In 1897 a confrontation between "cowboys" fresh from sheep shearing and a group of recently paid smelter workers resulted in robbery, riots, and the burning of a brewery and dance hall.

This event prompted M. A. Williamson, the editor of Murray's newspaper, the *American Eagle*, to have the city incorporated. Opposition from prominent businessmen such as A.E. Cahoon, who felt the new government would raise taxes and regulate business, kept the city from incorporation until 1902. However soon after incorporation, a number of licensing and "nuisance" ordinances were passed. Saloons, dance halls, billiard parlors, and later bowling alleys and movie houses, were denied operating permits on Sunday, and some cases had business hours restricted. Slot machines and other forms of gambling were prohibited, while nickelodeons and pool tables were allowed, but had expensive licenses associated with their operation. Licensing and bonding of saloons greatly curtailed their proliferation, however, the 1911 Sanborn map of Murray still listed fourteen saloons operating along State Street, in addition to the various Greek "coffeehouses" and other saloons outside of the Sanborn coverage. In 1914, 1916 and 1918, citizens of Murray petitioned the government to hold elections to determine if intoxicants should be prohibited within city limits. The result was that Murray was officially "dry" between 1914 and the repeal of national prohibition laws in the 1930s. No saloon buildings are extant from Murray's boom period.

Social gathering places for the smelter workers were not limited to saloons. The workers, themselves, founded Boden Hall in 1904, which served as a local union and fraternal hall for ten years during the early twentieth century. While Boden Hall was eventually demolished, later fraternal organizations, such as the I.O.O.F. and the F.O.E. still have buildings in Murray. Another gathering place for smelter workers was the ASARCO Community Center built by the smelter workers living in ASARCO cottages along 5325 South and about 100 West. The community center was demolished in the 1950s. Murray's Opera House, built above a saloon in 1893 and later demolished in 1930s, was the most popular spot in town for dances and theatrical productions at the turn of the century. In addition, dances and other social events were held in the homes of the city's more prominent citizens.

⁵ G. Wesley Johnson and David Schirer, *Between the Cottonwoods: Murray City in Transition*, (Salt Lake City and Provo, Utah: Timpanogas Research Associates, 1992), 17.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. E Page 5

Historic Resources of Murray City, 1850-1950, Salt Lake County, Utah

Examples include the Atwood Mansion (built in the 1860s and demolished in the 1980s) and the Cahoon Mansion (built in 1899 and listed on the National Register in 1984).

With the closure of the saloons, aside from church activities, dancing and movies became the focus for Murray entertainment during the first half of the twentieth century. The Trocadero (later called the Alcazar), an octagonal dance pavilion, built around 1900 and demolished before 1942, was the hot spot for Murray citizens for many years. The first movie house in Murray was the Happy Hour Theatre (circa 1905-1925). A second theater, the Iris, was built around 1915 at 4971 South State. The movie house still exists, but was converted to commercial use in 1930. The Duvall family built the Gem Theatre in 1924, only to demolish it six years later to build a much larger (new) Iris Theatre (later the Vista and currently Desert Star Playhouse) at 4863 South State. Tony Duvall and Joe Lawrence built the Murray Theater at 4961 South State in 1938.

INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS OF MURRAY, 1869 - 1950

Prior to the 1870s, business in Murray consisted of a couple of general stores, a saloon, and the local brickyard. The discovery of various minerals in the 1860s in the canyons near the Salt Lake Valley changed industry and commerce in the area dramatically. For Murray, the greatest period of transformation occurred in the decade between the arrival of the Utah Southern Railway (later purchased by Union Pacific) in January 1870 and the Denver & Rio Grande Railway in 1881. Branch lines soon ran from the mines in the canyons to smelting operations in Sandy, Midvale, and Murray. Due to an abundance of water, seven different smelters were built in Murray alone during this period. Two more came later: the Highland Boy, a copper smelter, and ASARCO, which purchased and consolidated the remaining smaller smelters between 1899 and 1902. Out of the nine smelters which operated in Murray between 1870 and 1950, physical evidence remains from only the last, ASARCO. A list of Murray smelter follows:

<u>Names</u>	<u>Dates of Operation</u>	<u>Approximate Location</u>
Woodhull Brothers	1870-early 1880s	State Street & 4200 South
W. & M. Robins	1870-early 1880s	State Street & Little Cottonwood Creek
American Hill	1870s	5189 South State Street (east side)
Wasatch Silver Load Works	1871-1880s	4850 South 80 West
Germania	1872-1902	Little Cottonwood Creek & railroad
Morgan (later Hanauer)	1874-1902	Big Cottonwood Creek & railroad
Franklyn (later Horn Silver)	1880-1890	4800 South 153 West
Highland Boy	1899-1908	5400 South near Jordan River (800 W.)
American Smelting and Refining	1902-1950	5200 South State Street

Murray leaders had lured ASARCO with promises of free land and water rights. The smelter would dominate the city's economy and its skyline for the next three decades. ASARCO dismantled the Germania and Hanauer plants, leaving the Germania slagheap the only reminder of the earlier smelter. When the ASARCO's Murray plant was completed in 1902, it was the most up-to-date and largest lead smelter in the world, with a capacity of 1200 tons of lead per day processed in eight blast furnaces. ASARCO built several warehouses and the first of two massive brick chimneys in 1902. In 1904 and 1906 lawsuits brought by local farmers sought injunctions against Murray (and other) smelters due to the effects of high-sulphur smoke and flue dust on crops and livestock. Due to court injunctions the Highland Boy smelter was dismantled, and ASARCO entered into an agreement to compensate plaintiff farmers and work on a permanent solution to the problem. Under the agreement, ASARCO was able to continue production while conducting a program of research on the effects of smelter smoke. The

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. E Page 6

Historic Resources of Murray City, 1850-1950, Salt Lake County, Utah

program included experimental farms in Murray and eventually resulted in the construction of a second stack, built in 1918, a 455-foot structure designed to better disseminate the smoke.

ASARCO processed lead and other ores continually between 1902 and 1930. The plant had to closed for seven months in 1931 as a result of the closure of mines during the Great Depression. The smelter never fully recovered and experienced periodic layoffs and closures until World War II. Production revived during the war years, but by October 15, 1949, ASARCO had begun moving its resources to its Garfield plant and by November 1950 the Murray plant was closed completely. For the past fifty years, the ASARCO property has been home to a handful of smaller industries and businesses. It has been considered by Murray residents to be both an eyesore (the slag heap and a cluster of decrepit buildings), and a landmark (the stacks). Currently the property is undergoing a massive redevelopment that may eventually erase all traces of the smelter's former prominence in the community.

The Utah Ore Sampling (UOS) Mill building, just southwest of the smelter site, may be the one remaining structure from the smelter's heyday. The sampling mill was constructed in 1909. Unlike most sampling mills, the UOS was not associated with an operating smelter, although most of the ore assayed at the UOS eventually went to the ASARCO smelter for processing. The close proximity of the mill and the smelter allowed the railroads to treat them as a single destination for billing purposes. Despite the periodic closures of ASARCO between 1931 and 1950, the UOS was able to remain in business until 1974, when it was transformed into a berite processing plant. The mill is currently vacant. Another industry affected by the closure of the smelter was brick making. Building slowed in Murray during the depression. While William Atwood's brickyard had closed in 1911 before the Great Depression, the Cahoon Brothers' brickyard (Interstate Brick) left Murray. The Utah Fireclay Company, which made specialized thermal bricks used to the line the smelter kilns, was especially hard hit and closed its plant in the 1950s. The city's three lumberyards also eventually closed. The J. A. Jones Planning Mill still exists at 4735 South State Street, but has changed usage and been remodeled several times.

However, in general, Murray was able to weather the closure of the ASARCO smelter due to a number of factors. During the depression years when the smelter was running at a reduced capacity, many workers, both foreign and non-foreign born, gravitated to alternate occupations. Many returned to agricultural production, which had not ceased despite the presence of the smelters. Specialized agricultural enterprises sprang up all over the city. The Hyrum Bennion Feed and Flour Mill, constructed in 1899 and enlarged in 1909, modified its production capabilities to the changing economy. It began as a gristmill, and later a feed mill for livestock, and eventually produced fish food for numerous fish hatcheries on the east side of the Salt Lake Valley. The mill still operates at 118 West 4800 South. During the first half of the twentieth century, agricultural production shifted from subsistence farming to specialized enterprises. Several truck farms were located in the southwest portion of the city, many started by former smelter workers. State gazetteers indicate Murray had several dairies, poulterers, woolgrowers, fish culturists, and livestock breeders. Associated enterprises included a number of feed stores, meat markets, and a woolen mill. The Murray Laundry was another relatively large industry. Only portions of the foundation and the distinctive cement water tower remain at 4200 South State from Murray's largest commercial laundry.

Perhaps the most enduring component of Murray's economic base has been commerce. Though in the beginning Murray consisted of scattered farmsteads, a stable commercial business district located between Vine Street and 4800 South (formerly Murray Boulevard) on State Street had developed by the 1880s. In the five years from 1884 to 1889, the number of general stores in Murray jumped from two to nine. By the turn of the century, a number of specialty shops (confectioners, bakeries, shoemakers, jewelers, dressmakers, furniture, pharmacies, etc.) had been established in town. By 1902, the year of the city's incorporation, the commercial business district had developed into a small urban center. Rows of brick buildings (along with a few older frame ones) lined State Street housing not only retail shops, but also a number of hotels and restaurants. While many in town still

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. E Page 7

Historic Resources of Murray City, 1850-1950, Salt Lake County, Utah

practiced important trades of the nineteenth century (Murray had two blacksmiths, a harness maker and a female tinsmith), a new class of urban "professionals" also provided services in offices downtown: physicians, dentists, barbers, and the undertaker. There is no doubt that by the city's incorporation in 1902, it had the look and feel of an urban center.

Through the 1910s and 1920s, Murray's commercial district continued to grow. Soon after incorporation, Murray leaders began several projects designed to turn Murray's half-mile long business district into a "white way" on State Street. Streetlights were upgraded, sidewalks were laid, and phone lines extended through the city. State Street would remain the main corridor through Salt Lake Valley for much of the twentieth century. The streetcar reached Murray in 1893. State Street was macadamized before 1895 and later paved for automobile traffic by the 1920s. The automobile made it easier for persons living in the outlying farmsteads to visit downtown. Several businesses adapted to the change. Heckel's (originally Lawson's) harness shop switched from harnesses to shoes, and Carlson's Bicycle Shop added automobile supplies and service by 1914. Like many early business owners, both the Heckel and Carlson families lived above their shops in two-story brick buildings on State Street.

While the commercial district suffered some setbacks such as the depression and ASARCO's closure, the district remained economically viable until the 1960s. For a time, the district continued to draw patronage from the influx of post-war suburbanites, but downtown businesses could not compete with new suburban shopping centers. Cottonwood Mall, built in the mid-1960s east of Murray, lured many potential patrons from Murray's downtown. Unfortunately, by that time several buildings had been torn down, many were in disrepair, and a large portion had absentee landlords. In 1971 the J.C. Penney department store, which had been operating at various locations in the community since 1910, closed its Murray location and left the city. A year later, the city's new "tax base," the Fashion Place Mall opened at the southern edge of the city. Today approximately half of Murray historic downtown remains. Of this, only a few buildings are in good condition with profitable businesses; a trend that will hopefully be reversed by recent preservation efforts in the area.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS OF MURRAY, 1902 - 1950

Incorporation was an important turning point for Murray. No public buildings have survived from Murray's pre-incorporation settlement period. Murray was officially incorporated in late 1902, but bickering over election results between the county and the city kept Murray from being officially recognized as a second-class city until 1905. At that point the city embarked on an ambitious program of public works and building. The first city hall was built at 4901 South State in 1907. It was demolished in the 1958 when city hall was moved to 5461 South State. In the 1980s, Murray renovated the 1935 Arlington Elementary School to serve as the present city hall.

From the beginning Murray citizens were fiercely independent. Within a few years of incorporation Murray had its own school district (1905), water works (1910), and power system (1913). Though the original hydroelectric plants in Little Cottonwood Canyon have been demolished, two historic buildings associated with Murray Power still exist in town, a small movie theater at 4973 South which was converted into the power department offices around 1930 and used until the 1950s, and the Murray Power Plant at 153 West 4800 South built in 1927. The first Murray City Fire Station, built circa 1910, is located to the rear of the original city hall lot, however the building has been altered on the exterior. The later Murray City/Salt Lake County (joint) Fire Station at 4725 South State (1920s), also has been altered.

One of the many public projects undertaken by the city was the building of the Murray City Library in 1916 at 160 East Vine Street. Funded in part by a grant from the Carnegie Foundation, the spacious building replaced the previous library, a single room in the city hall used between 1908 and 1915. The library building still stands, but has been enlarged and remodeled extensively. During the depression, Murray City took advantage of federal

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. E Page 8

Historic Resources of Murray City, 1850-1950, Salt Lake County, Utah

funds to acquire several improvements to the city. One of the results was an expanded Murray City Park, originally begun in 1924 as a green space floodplain for the Little Cottonwood Creek. Public funds acquired new land and provided new amenities such as drinking fountains, retaining walls and a swimming pool. Additional land adjacent the park was chosen for the site of the Salt Lake County Fair where the fair was held for sixty years between 1939 and 1998.

Murray's first public buildings were education related. Pioneer school was conducted in homes throughout the South Cottonwood settlement and usually held under the auspices of the LDS Church.⁶ Murray's first log schoolhouse was built near 4800 South in 1873. A year later two one-room brick schools, the 24th and the 25th District schools (names used prior to 1905 when Murray established its own school district) were built to serve children in the north and south ends of the settlement. The three-story brick Central School replaced the 25th District building at 5025 South State in 1899. It was later renamed Arlington School. A new Arlington Elementary School was built at the site in 1935 as a PWA project. The school was later enlarged in 1948. In the 1980s, Arlington was extensively remodeled and is currently serving as Murray City Hall. The 25th District School near 100 West and 6100 South was renamed the Winchester School after an 1893 addition. The Liberty School, another three-story brick schoolhouse, replaced the Winchester School in 1905. Two additional schools were built in 1911, Bonnyview Elementary, which replaced the 1895 Westside/Pioneer School at 4984 South 300 West, and Hillcrest High School (later Hillcrest Junior High) at 5325 South State. Of the above, only Arlington, Bonnyview and Hillcrest's Industrial Arts building (built 1949) have not been demolished. Portions of Murray High School, built between 1952 and 1954, may soon be eligible for the National Register.

Murray has a strong tradition of hospital building. The first hospital in Murray was held in the home of the Rothwell family. The LDS Church's women's auxiliary, the Relief Society, organized a maternity hospital in 1924. The Cottonwood Maternity Hospital served the community until the early 1960s when it was incorporated into the Cottonwood Hospital complex. Dr. H.N. Sheranian, who served as one of the first doctors at the maternity hospital built his own clinic in downtown Murray in 1927. This building, the Murray Clinic Hospital at 120 East 4800 South, with its colored brickwork, is one of the most architecturally rich buildings in the city.

Despite its eventual transformation into a bedroom community for Salt Lake City, the leaders and citizens have consistently rejected all attempts to merge government services and school district coverage with neighboring communities. Though many of its historic buildings have been demolished, Murray City's historic roots, both as agricultural small town and an industrial urban center, remain a part of the city.

SUMMARY DATA FOR MURRAY⁷

<u>Period</u>	<u>Total Buildings</u>	<u>Contributing</u>
1848-1869	62 (7%)	4 (1%)
1870-1931	717 (75%)	401 (71%)
1932-1950	175 (18%)	157 (28%)
<u>1951-Present</u>	<u>Not of Historic Era</u>	
Total	954	562 (60%)

⁶ The Methodist Church in Murray sponsored a school in the 1800s.

⁷ This information was gathered from the Utah State Historic Preservation Office based on a reconnaissance level survey completed in 1987, as well as individual accumulated records of historic buildings collected since the survey.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. E Page 9

Historic Resources of Murray City, 1850-1950, Salt Lake County, Utah

Original Use (Contrib. Bldgs)	<u>Residential</u> 90%	<u>Religious & Social</u> 1.8%	<u>Industrial & Commercial</u> 6.8%	<u>Public</u> 1.4%		
Materials (Contrib. Bldgs)	<u>Brick</u> 41%	<u>Wood</u> 31%	<u>Other Siding</u> 15%	<u>Stucco</u> 8%	<u>Other Material</u> 5%	
Styles (Contrib. Bldgs)	<u>Classical</u> 9%	<u>Victorian</u> 26%	<u>Period Rev.</u> 12%	<u>Bungalow</u> 24%	<u>WWII/Post-War</u> 23%	<u>Other</u> 6%

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. F Page 9

Historic Resources of Murray City, 1850-1950, Salt Lake County, Utah

F. ASSOCIATED PROPERTY TYPES

I. Name of Property Type: EARLY AGRICULTURAL AND RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS

II. Description:

Subtype: Dwellings

An architectural inventory of Murray's historic buildings was taken in 1987. The inventory was partially updated in 1994 by volunteers in the city. The inventory consists of approximately 400 historical residential buildings with 60% being contributing. Approximately 42% of these houses date from the 1850s to 1910. By far the most common house type was the cross-wing, which accounts for 64% of the houses from this period. The hall-parlor represents 20% and the remainder includes various other nineteenth-century types. Lean-tos are likely to be present on houses of this period. Stylistically, most dwellings have been categorized as Victorian Eclectic, although the earliest homes have some classical, mostly vernacular, details. Brick and frame are the primary materials for these dwellings. The inventory lists less than twenty houses constructed from the earliest materials, e.g. log, adobe brick, and stone. However, more may exist in Murray since many older houses were expanded and updated, especially in the 1940s and 1950s, with siding to appear more like their later suburban neighbors. These early residential buildings are associated with the city's early settlement period, and its pre-incorporation industrial boom. These buildings were originally associated with some farm acreage and neighboring buildings are likely to be later infill, with infill being early twentieth-century houses near the city center and post World War II subdivisions in the outlying areas.

Subtype: Agricultural Buildings

The early agricultural buildings of Murray were constructed of wood, brick, and stone. The architectural inventory lists only six significant agricultural buildings, one barn and five granaries. While these may be eligible in their own right, a number of less-significant agricultural outbuildings (e.g. coops) not included in the survey may be eligible in association with other, most likely residential, property types.

III. Significance:

The majority of Murray's early agricultural and residential buildings would be eligible for the National Register under Criterion A for their association with the pre-incorporation development of the city. Most extant buildings date from the 1880s through 1910, a period of shift from almost exclusively subsistence agriculture to the beginnings of an industrial boom town. Agricultural outbuildings are relatively rare, but are important to show the early nature of the city. Some exceptional examples of both residences and outbuildings may be significant under Criterion C for style, materials, or method of construction. The few remaining buildings of log, adobe brick or stone may have significance in more than one area. The availability of kiln-dried brick in the 1860s and the coming of the railroad in the 1870s transformed Murray's domestic architecture from small vernacular buildings to Victorian forms with asymmetrical massing and variety of texture. This resulted in a large number of more standard house types including the cross wing, the central block with projecting bays, and the four square. Ornamentation increased on both the interior and exterior with both wood and brick work. Changes to these buildings over time may also be significant if they demonstrate the transition of Murray from one developmental period to the next.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. F Page 10

Historic Resources of Murray City, 1850-1950, Salt Lake County, Utah

IV. Registration Requirements

The following criteria must be met in order for a property to be considered eligible under the Early Agricultural and Residential Building property type.

1. The building (either residential or agricultural outbuilding) must have been constructed prior to 1910. The building must be linked to the early settlement, agriculture-era, and the very early industrial boom period of Murray. This link must be reflected in materials, type, style, or construction method.
2. The building must retain sufficient integrity to depict the era in which it was constructed. The degree to which the historic building is recognizable and to which the changes are integral to the building's form, massing, and detailing, will be evaluated based upon the existing architectural inventory. Changes to the building over time may be locally significant to the development phases of the community's history, and will be considered when evaluating the integrity of the buildings. The standard for Murray may be somewhat less restrictive when considering alterations since the percentage of unaltered buildings is relatively low, and the history of the community is one of dramatic transformations from rural outpost, to industrial town, to bedroom community.
3. Maintaining the overall form and massing of the historic structure will be considered the most important factor when evaluating the impact of non-historic additions. Additions may be acceptable if they allow the original form of the building to read through. For example, dormers or additions, particularly on side or rear elevations, whose scale does not obscure the original roofline and primary elevation, could be acceptable additions. Additions should appear sensitive to and distinguishable from the original construction.
4. Historic window and door openings must remain discernable. Modified openings may be acceptable if the original openings are identifiable and the opening to wall-mass ratio is maintained. Acceptable examples include bricked-in openings where the outline remains visible, or re-glazing multi-pane windows with a single pane if the window form and other architectural features of the house remain intact.
5. Historic materials must be maintained, but acceptable alterations may include: the covering of historic materials with non-historic materials if the appearance is duplicated, painting of previously unpainted surfaces, and new roofs that do not alter the roofline. The removal or covering of architectural detailing may be acceptable if the majority of other historic features are retained. Such removal or covering could render the building ineligible if that detailing were the building's primary architectural characteristic.
6. Porches, as a primary defining feature of historic homes that are often replaced due to deterioration, may meet the registration requirements if the overall scale and placement of an out-of-period porch is congruent with the historic porch, and non-historic porch does not detract from the historic features of the house.
7. Easily removable non-historic features, such as canopies, would not render a building ineligible.
8. In order for a building to be eligible under Criterion C, the building must be a good example of a particular type or style of architecture, or a good example of the work of significant local builders.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. F Page 11

Historic Resources of Murray City, 1850-1950, Salt Lake County, Utah

I. Name of Property Type: AMERICANIZATION OF MURRAY'S RESIDENTIAL ARCHITECTURE

II. Description: Subtype: Dwellings

An architectural inventory of Murray's historic buildings was taken in 1987. The inventory was partially updated in 1994 by volunteers in the city. The inventory consists of approximately 400 historical residential buildings with 60% contributing. Approximately 58% of these houses date from the 1902 to 1950. Some Victorian house types, such as the cross-wing and central-block-with-projecting-bays, are found in this period, however the most common house type is the bungalow, which accounts for 40% of the houses from this period. The period cottage was also popular, accounting for 20% of historic homes, particularly near the city center. In addition, a number of World War II and post-war cottages are also built in Murray within the historic period, mostly in the outlying areas. Though overall this period represents an "Americanization" of Murray's residential architecture, most dramatically from small town to suburban bedroom community, another small, but significant, percentage of dwellings were cottages built to house smelter workers and do not fit into standard house-type categories. Stylistically houses in this period range from easily recognizable national styles (e.g. the Arts & Crafts bungalow) to more vernacular local detailing. Brick and frame/siding are the most common materials of the period. Construction methods vary and are particularly localized, for example adobe commonly used as a lining in brick walls, or as insulation in stud walls up until the 1920s. The dwellings are more likely to appear in tracts or subdivisions than their earlier counterparts.

Description: Subtype: Duplexes and Apartments

While the overall history of Murray is a transformation from rural to suburban, the period between 1902 and the 1930s was a time of intense urbanization. Several duplexes were built to accommodate smelter workers. These were mostly brick with a couple of concrete block examples, and all are near the city's center. A few larger homes were converted to boarding houses, however no evaluation of these buildings has been conducted. Another residential option of this urban period was the second-floor apartment. In the first few decades of the twentieth century, a number of Murray citizens left their farms to live in the city center in the upper level apartments of their commercial buildings. Nearly all of Murray's extant commercial examples are brick and located along State Street.

Description: Subtype: Outbuildings

The majority of residential outbuildings from this period are garages. Most historic garages in Murray are frame, however there are some brick. Garages, coops and other residential outbuildings from this period would most likely be associated with and evaluated with a dwelling.

III. Significance:

In general the significance of residences built in Murray City between 1902 and 1950 chronicles the transformation of Murray from industrial boomtown to bedroom community. The period is one of Americanization, urbanization, and finally suburbanization. Significance for these residences and any outbuildings will fall mainly under Criterion A for association with this transformation. Due to the loss of many smelter industry related buildings in the past few years, particular emphasis should be placed on residential buildings associated with the smelter industry as these buildings may soon be the only physical evidence left from this important period in Murray's development.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. F Page 12

Historic Resources of Murray City, 1850-1950, Salt Lake County, Utah

IV. Registration Requirements

The following criteria must be met in order for a property to be considered eligible under the Americanization of Murray Residential Architecture property type:

1. The building (either residential or associated outbuilding) must have been constructed between 1902 and 1950. The building must be linked to the urbanization and the later suburbanizing period of Murray's development, and this association must be reflected in materials, type, style, or construction method.
2. The building must retain sufficient integrity to depict the era in which it was constructed. The degree to which the historic building is recognizable and to which the changes are integral to the building's form, massing, and detailing, will be evaluated based upon the existing architectural inventory. Changes to the building over time may be locally significant to the development phases of the community's history, and will be considered when evaluating the integrity of the buildings. However, because the city has a relatively high number of properties that represent national trends in housing types and styles, the standard of integrity for these later buildings may be somewhat more restrictive than earlier buildings. Only the best examples, or those buildings which retain the most integrity, should be selected to tell the story of Murray's development in the first half of the twentieth century. The integrity standard may be less restrictive for unique, and disappearing, property types such as those associated with the smelter industry.
3. Maintaining the overall form and massing of the historic structure will be considered the most important factor when evaluating the impact of non-historic additions. Additions may be acceptable if they allow the original form of the building to read through. For example, dormers or additions, particularly on side or rear elevations, whose scale does not obscure the original roofline and primary elevation, could be acceptable additions. Additions to structure should appear sensitive to and distinguishable from the original construction.
4. Historic window and door openings must remain discernable. Modified openings may be acceptable if openings are identifiable and the opening to wall-mass ratio is maintained. Acceptable examples include bricked-in openings where the outline remains visible, or re-glazing multi-pane window with a single pane if the window form and other architectural features of the house remain intact.
5. Historic materials must be maintained, but acceptable alterations may include: the covering of historic materials with non-historic materials in the appearance is duplicated, painting of previously unpainted surfaces, and new roofs which do not alter the roofline. The removal or covering of architectural detailing may be acceptable if the majority of other historic features are retained. Such removal or covering could render the building ineligible if that detailing were the building's primary architectural characteristic.
6. Porches, as a primary defining feature of historic homes that are often replaced due to deterioration, will be considered to meet the registration requirements if the overall scale and placement of an out-of-period porch is congruent with the historic porch, and non-historic porch does not detract from the historic features of the house.
7. Easily removable non-historic features, such as canopies, would not render a building ineligible.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. F Page 13

Historic Resources of Murray City, 1850-1950, Salt Lake County, Utah

8. In order for a building to be eligible under Criterion C, the building must be a good example of a particular type or style of architecture, or a good example of the work of significant local builders. Unique types associated with the smelter industry may also be included under Criterion C, as well as Criterion A.

I. Name of Property Type: RELIGIOUS AND SOCIAL BUILDINGS OF MURRAY

II. Description: Subtype: Religious Buildings

Six religious buildings remained in Murray from the historic period. The three remaining LDS churches are found throughout the city limits. The Murray First Ward, Murray Second Ward, and Grant Ward built between 1906 and 1917 are similar in construction (brick and stucco), type (raised basements), and style (Victorian Eclectic/Gothic). In contrast the three non-LDS churches are brick buildings, located within three blocks of each other in the city center, and differ dramatically in style: the Baptist Church (1924) is a Neo-classical building, the Catholic Church (1927) is Gothic, and the Methodist Church (circa 1915) has a Craftsman feel.

Description: Subtype: Social Buildings

Social buildings in Murray come in many variations. The community of Murray had a full complement of buildings designed for recreation, entertainment, and gathering: theaters, bowling alleys, skating rinks, saloons, dance pavilions, and fraternal halls. Though many of these resources have been demolished, the three remaining theaters on State Street are the best preserved: Iris Theater (1915), a castellated brick building; the new Iris Theater (1930), an Art Deco brick building, and the Murray Theater (1938), an Art Moderne stuccoed building.

III. Significance:

Murray's religious and social buildings have significance under Criterion A for their association with the community development of Murray in the first half of the twentieth century. For many years after the initial settlement, the LDS wards served not only as religious centers, but community centers where picnics, socials, dances, and theatrical events were held. With the coming of the railroads and the smelters to Murray beginning in the 1870s, the town went from being predominately LDS to a more eclectic and diverse society. Other churches came in to serve the more ethnically and religiously diverse community. In addition alternative forms of entertainment (i.e. saloons and pool halls) were established to serve the high population of single male smelter workers. Gradually by the 1920s, entertainment became more mainstream with theaters, dance halls, bowling alleys, and skating rinks serving immigrant and non-immigrant, LDS and non-LDS residents alike. This property type category has the highest number of buildings potentially eligible for nomination under Criterion C, as excellent examples of particular styles.

IV. Registration Requirements

The following criteria must be met in order for a property to be considered eligible under the Religious and Social Buildings property type:

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. F Page 14

Historic Resources of Murray City, 1850-1950, Salt Lake County, Utah

1. Buildings must be constructed before 1950 and must retain their historic integrity. Changes and addition to the structure must not detract from the historical character. Defining stylistic elements must remain intact.
2. The overall massing and scale of the building must be maintained. Acceptable additions include those that do not obscure the reading of the original portion and are subordinate to the building in scale and architectural detail. Additions to the structure that appear sensitive to and distinguishable from the original construction will be considered acceptable.
3. Fenestration patterns, especially on the principal façade, must be maintained. Acceptable modifications include replacement of windows with like windows, maintaining historic window to wall-mass ratios, and bricked-in historic openings that remain discernable.
4. Other acceptable modifications include painting of surfaces not originally painted, replacement of roofing, and addition of elements that may be easily removed, such as window canopies.

I. Name of Property Type: INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS OF MURRAY

II. Description: Subtype: Industrial Buildings

With the 1999 demolition of buildings on the ASARCO smelter site, only a handful of historic industrial buildings are extant in the city of Murray. The largest outstanding examples are the Utah Ore Sampling Mill and the Bennion Flour Mill, both brick structures with few stylistic elements. These buildings are found near railroad lines and spurs. A few smaller less significant industrial buildings can be found in these areas, but have yet to be evaluated. The Jones Planning Mill (later expanded to serve as a city/county fire station) has more stylized detail, but has also been extensively remodeled. In addition, a few non-building industry structures, such as the smelter stacks and the Murray Laundry water tower, may also be eligible.

Description: Subtype: Commercial Buildings

Along the section of State Street between 4700 South and 5000 South can be found the remnants of Murray's original commercial business district. Between the 1890s and the 1930s, an industrial boom combined with an ambitious city program of urban improvement, produced a string of commercial buildings up and down State Street. Approximately twenty of these mostly brick buildings still exist. They are all one and two-part commercial blocks. The Harker Building is the city's tallest at three stories. In general, these buildings have only modest commercial-style details, for example the Warenski-Duvall Commercial Building at 4867 South State, with the simple presence of face brick on the façade a distinguishing feature. Only those buildings housing theaters (the two Iris Theaters and the Murray Theater) have a more distinctive style. Unfortunately many of these buildings have been "slip-covered" or had their main floor storefronts altered. Interestingly historic integrity is greater at the second story level. Second floors were used for storage space, professional offices, and in the early years housed the family of the building's owner. A few of Murray's surviving commercial buildings still have residential rental units on the second floor. A number of smaller commercial buildings are not on State Street, but most are located near downtown Murray.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. F Page 15

Historic Resources of Murray City, 1850-1950, Salt Lake County, Utah

III. Significance:

Because Murray's industrial and commercial buildings are the best physical evidence of Murray's transformation into an urban center, significance for these buildings will be under Criterion A. The fact that only half of Murray's historic commercial buildings remain is also significant. While the depression and the smelter closure may have started the decline of Murray's commercial business district, it was the arrival of the subdivisions and malls that finally caused the decentralization of Murray's central business district. Only a few examples would possibly qualify under Criterion C for having the distinctive characteristics of an architectural style.

IV. Registration Requirements

The following criteria must be met in order for a property to be considered eligible under the Industrial and Commercial Buildings property type:

1. Buildings must be constructed before 1950 and must retain their historic integrity. Changes and addition to the structure must not detract from the historical character. Defining stylistic elements must remain intact.
2. The overall massing and scale of the building must be maintained. Acceptable additions include those that do not obscure the reading of the original footprint and are subordinate to the building in scale and architectural detail. Expansions that allowed the buildings to function during the historic period are acceptable. Non-historic additions to the structure that appear sensitive to and distinguishable from the original construction will be considered acceptable.
3. Fenestration patterns, especially on the principal façade, must be maintained. The overall fenestration and storefronts of commercial properties must be maintained. Alterations over time were common due to the need for businesses to possess a contemporary appearance. Acceptable modifications may include replacement of wood with aluminum or steel frames as long as the overall opening of the window remains as it was historically. The covering or obscuring of transom windows may be considered acceptable if the remainder of the building detail is sufficient to provide the architectural character of the building during the historic period. Modifications to side or rear openings could be acceptable if the wall to opening ratio is not substantially altered. A door or window that has been bricked in, but which a discernable outline could be acceptable. On the upper floor of principal elevations the window to wall-mass ratio should be maintained.
4. Minor alterations may be acceptable which the original character-defining architectural features are maintained to a great degree. Acceptable modifications include painting of surfaces not originally painted and the covering of minor features. Elements that may be easily removed, such as window canopies, would not necessarily render a building ineligible.
5. The removal or covering of major architectural features with non-historic siding that obscures the original detailing may render a building ineligible. If the non-historic siding simulates the historic fabric and does not significantly impact the character of the building, it may be an acceptable change.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. F Page 16

Historic Resources of Murray City, 1850-1950, Salt Lake County, Utah

I. Name of Property Type: PUBLIC BUILDINGS

II. Description:

Public buildings in Murray, as in most other communities in the state, have been demolished and replaced by more modern structures. Of the many civic projects completed by Murray in the first half of the twentieth century only a few examples remain: three school buildings, two fire stations, a power plant, a hospital, and a Carnegie library. Most have been altered and only three (one school building, the power plant, and the hospital) are used for their original purpose. These buildings are an eclectic mix of building types and the prevailing popular style of the period (e.g. Classical, Victorian Eclectic, PWA Moderne, etc.). With the exception of the Bonnyview School, most are found near the historic downtown area. Some non-building structures associated with public works projects, such as those found in Murray Park, may also be eligible.

III. Significance:

In many ways, Murray City is similar to most other communities in the area, which have been completely subsumed by Salt Lake suburban sprawl. However, Murray has a unique one hundred year-old tradition of strong local government and community identity. The public buildings and public works projects of Murray are significant under Criterion A for their association with the community-building era of post-incorporation Murray, 1902-1950. Probably only one building, the exceptionally artistic Murray Hospital Clinic, would qualify under Criterion C.

IV. Registration Requirements

The following criteria must be met in order for a property to be considered eligible under the Public Buildings property type:

1. Buildings must be constructed between 1902 and 1950, and must retain their historic integrity. Changes and addition to the structure must not detract from the historical character. Defining stylistic elements must remain intact.
2. The overall massing and scale of the building must be maintained. Acceptable additions include those that do not obscure the reading of the original footprint and are subordinate to the building in scale and architectural detail. Additions to the structure that appear sensitive to and distinguishable from the original construction will be considered acceptable.
3. Fenestration patterns, especially on the principal façade, must be maintained. Acceptable modifications include replacement of windows with like windows, maintaining historic window to wall-mass ratios, and bricked-in historic openings that remain discernable.
4. Other acceptable modifications include painting of surfaces not originally painted, and elements that may be easily removed, such as window canopies.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. G Page 17

Historic Resources of Murray City, 1850-1950, Salt Lake County, Utah

G. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

The boundaries of the area covered by this Multiple Property Nomination are the current city limits of Murray.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. H Page 18

Historic Resources of Murray City, 1850-1950, Salt Lake County, Utah

H. SUMMARY OF IDENTIFICATION AND EVALUATION METHODS

This Multiple Property Nomination, *Historic Resources of Murray City, Utah, 1850 – 1950*, is based on a draft nomination prepared in 1989 by David Schirer. The nomination was never submitted and only one Murray building, the Cahoon Mansion, is listed individually on the National Register. Current interest in preserving Murray's remaining historic buildings prompted a revision of the first MPN draft. Statistical information on Murray's architectural resources is based on two sources: a reconnaissance level survey of Murray building produced in 1989, and recent on-going inventory and intensive-level survey work conducted by volunteers since 1994. Approximate 600 buildings were included in the original survey, and information such as addresses, approximate construction dates, eligibility, building type, style, and construction materials were recorded. This information has been entered on the Utah Historic Computer System (UHCS) and is available from the Utah State Office of Preservation. Partial intensive-level information was collected on approximately 200 buildings and is found in the *Murray Historic Inventory* available from the Murray City Corporation.

The original MPN's statements of historic contexts based on property types were retained, however the statements were revised to include more information on Murray's most ubiquitous historic resources, domestic and commercial architecture. The contexts were also expanded to include the newly eligible buildings from the 1940s and early 1950s. Research for the historic context was based on primary sources such as city directories and Sanborn maps, but also two secondary sources, *The History of Murray City* and *Between the Cottonwoods*, both published by the Murray City Corporation.

The properties chosen to be included within the Murray City Multiple Property Nomination will represent the best remaining examples from a broad range of property types. The one hundred years of Murray history reflected in the MPN records the transformation of Murray from scattered farmsteads to urban industrial center to the bedroom community. Buildings selected to be nominated within the Murray MPN will be those that most aptly demonstrate this transformation.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. I Page 19

Historic Resources of Murray, 1850-1950, Salt Lake County, Utah

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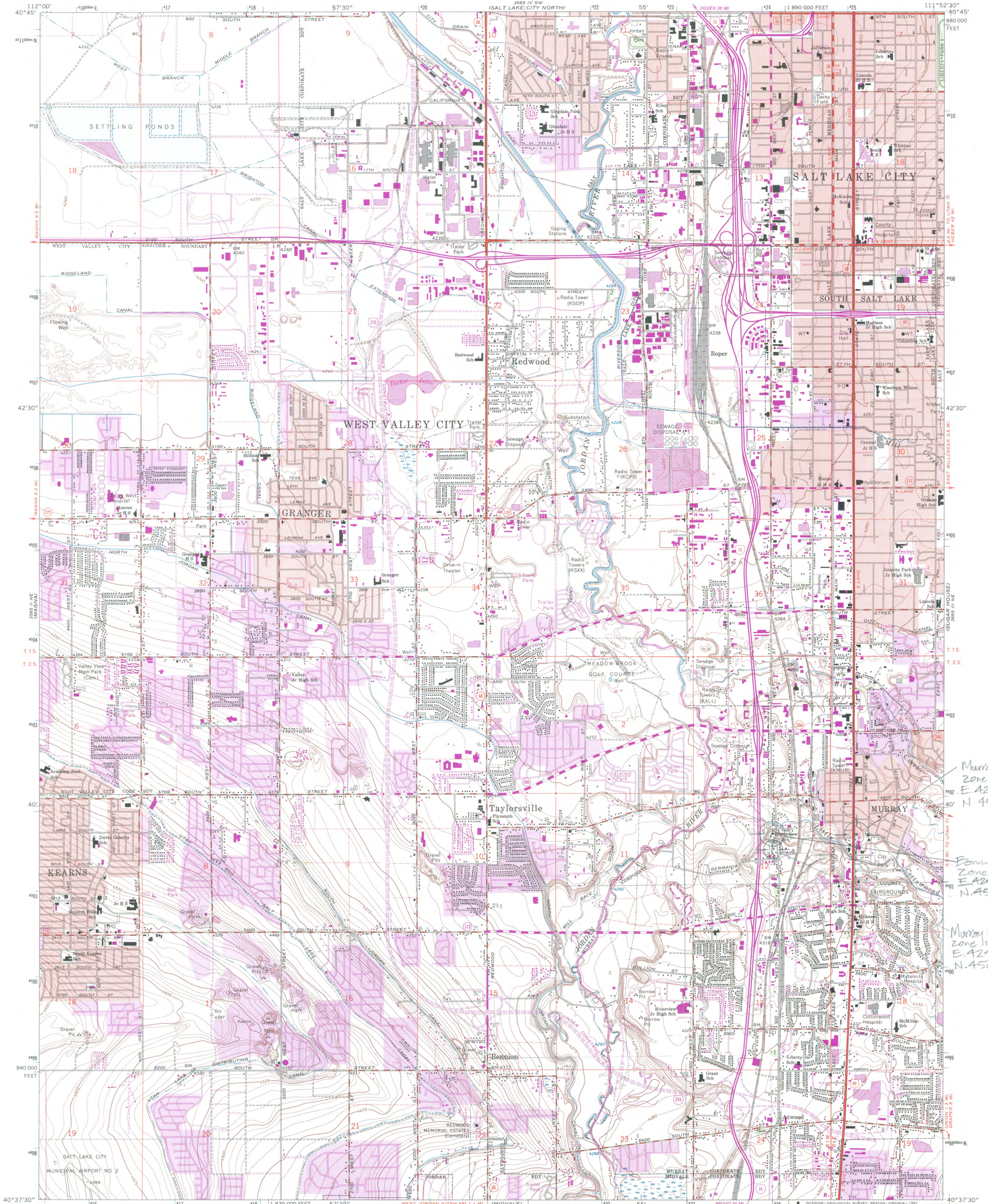
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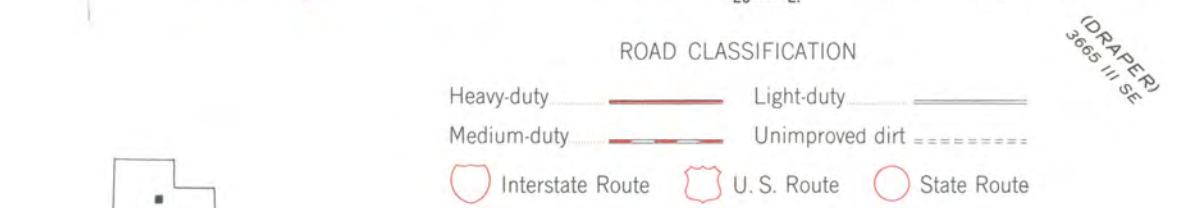
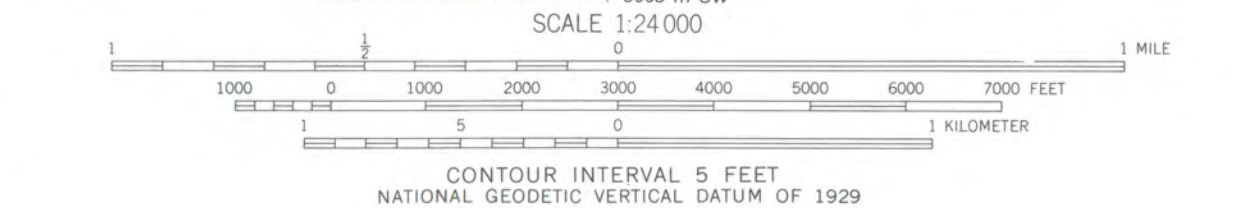
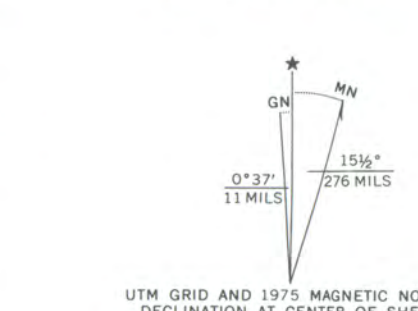


Murray Theater
Zone 12
E. 425020
N. 4501530

Pompeyview School
Zone 12
E. 429040
N. 4501530

Murray LDS 2nd Ward
Zone 12
E. 429040
N. 4501420

Produced by the United States Geological Survey
Control by USGS and NOS/NOAA
Compiled from aerial photographs taken 1950
Topography by plane-table surveys 1922 and 1934
Revised from aerial photographs taken 1962. Field checked 1963
Corporate boundaries revised where information available 1993
North American Datum of 1927 (NAD 27). Projection and
10000-foot grid ticks: Utah Coordinate System, central zone
(Lambert Conformal Conic). 1000-meter Universal Transverse
Mercator grid ticks, zone 12, shown in blue
The difference between NAD 27 and North American Datum of
1983 (NAD 83) for 7.5 minute intersections is given in USGS
Bulletin 1875. The NAD 83 is shown by dashed corner ticks
Red tint indicates areas in which only landmark buildings are shown
Areas covered by dashed light-blue pattern are subject
to controlled inundation
Fine red dashed lines indicate selected fence lines



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National Register of Historic Places

Note to the record

Additional Documentation: 2015

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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Nat. Register of Historic Places
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National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form

This form is used for documenting property groups relating to one or several historic contexts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin *How to Complete the Multiple Property Documentation Form* (formerly 16B). Complete each item by entering the requested information. For additional space, use continuation sheets (Form 10-900-a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer to complete all items.

New Submission

☒

Amended Submission

A. Name of Multiple Property Listing

Historic Resources of Murray City, Utah, 1850 — 1967

B. Associated Historic Contexts

Early Residential and Agricultural Buildings of Murray, 1850 – 1910

Americanization of Murray's Residential Architecture, 1902 – 1965

Murray's Subdivision Development Boom Period, 1946 – 1967

Religious, Social and Cultural Buildings of Murray, 1850 – 1967

Industrial and Commercial Buildings of Murray, 1869 – 1967

Public Resources of Murray, 1902 – 1967

C. Form Prepared by

name/title Korral Broschinsky / Preservation Documentation Resource
 organization prepared for Murray City Corporation date December 20, 2012
 street & number 4874 S. Taylors Park Drive telephone 801-913-5645
 city or town Taylorsville, Utah state Utah zip code 84123
 e-mail k.broschinsky@att.net

D. Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this documentation form meets the National Register documentation standards and sets forth requirements for the listing of related properties consistent with the National Register criteria. This submission meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR 60 and the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation.

(See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature and title of certifying official

Date

P. Broschinsky May 12, 2015
Utah Division of State History / Historic Preservation Office
 State or Federal Agency or Tribal government

I hereby certify that this multiple property documentation form has been approved by the National Register as a basis for evaluating related properties for listing in the National Register.

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

Historic Resources of Murray City, Utah, 1859 – 1967**Salt Lake County, Utah**

Name of Multiple Property Listing

State

Table of Contents for Written Narrative

Provide the following information on continuation sheets. Cite the letter and title before each section of the narrative. Assign page numbers according to the instructions for continuation sheets in National Register Bulletin *How to Complete the Multiple Property Documentation Form* (formerly 16B). Fill in page numbers for each section in the space below.

Page Numbers**E. Statement of Historic Contexts****3 - 17**

Introduction

3

Early Residential and Agricultural Buildings of Murray, 1850 – 1910

4 – 7

Americanization of Murray's Residential Architecture, 1902 – 1965

7 – 9

Murray's Subdivision Development Boom Period, 1946 – 1967

9 – 10

Religious, Social and Cultural Buildings of Murray, 1850 – 1967

10 – 12

Industrial and Commercial Buildings of Murray, 1869 – 1967

12 – 15

Public Resources of Murray, 1902 – 1967

15 – 17

Post-Historic Period Development, 1968 – 2012

17

F. Associated Property Types**18 - 30**

Introduction

18

Residential Buildings and Associated Secondary Buildings/Structures

19 – 25

Religious, Social and Cultural Buildings

25 – 26

Industrial and Commercial Buildings

26 – 28

Public Resources

28 – 30

G. Geographical Data**31****H. Summary of Identification and Evaluation Methods****31****I. Major Bibliographical References****32-33**

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

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**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form
Continuation Sheet**

Section No. E Page 3

Historic Resources of Murray City, Utah, 1850 – 1967
Murray, Salt Lake County, Utah

E. STATEMENT OF HISTORIC CONTEXTS

Introduction

The following statement of historic context is an amended submission intended to replace the *Historic Resources of Murray City, Utah* Multiple Property Documentation form approved by the National Register of Historic Places in June 2000. The original Murray MPS documentation covered the historic period from 1850 to 1950 and provided historic contexts for three major periods of development in Murray. Since that time, a large percentage of the city's housing stock and other buildings are now eligible for the National Register of Historic Places within a fourth period of development: a post-World War II subdivision boom that transformed the isolated agricultural/industrial town into a suburban bedroom community within the greater Salt Lake City metropolitan area.

Murray has undergone four major periods of historic development. The first was a period of agrarian settlement lasting from 1848 to 1869. The second was an industrial boom following the coming of the railroad and the establishment of several smelters in the area. Though agriculture continued in Murray for some time, the agrarian economy was increasingly supplanted by industry and commerce. The second period lasted from 1870 to 1931, the year the Great Depression reached Murray. This period also included the beginning of a community-building period after Murray's incorporation in 1902. The third period of development began with the depression and ended in 1950. The year 1950 marked the closure of the last smelter in the city, and also coincided with the beginning of the transformation of the city from an independent industrial town to a bedroom community for nearby Salt Lake City.

As the "hub of the Salt Lake Valley," the city's motto for many decades, Murray City's fourth period of historic development was characterized by a steady increase in subdivision and retail development similar to what would eventually take place in all of Salt Lake Valley's outlying communities. Because Murray was an established municipality with a solid infrastructure, beginning in the late 1940s, the area was the first independent city to attract multiple large-scale developers. During this period, the development model of the city was based on the single-family residential subdivision. After 1967, large-scale residential development in Murray shifted toward apartment and condominium complexes. For this reason, 1967 has been selected as the end of the period of historic significance in this amended submission.

In addition to expanding the period of significance to include this important fourth phase of the city's development, this document also provides context for several neighborhoods that were annexed into Murray City after the approval of the MPS documentation form in 2000. Although, most of the original MPS document text is reproduced in this amended submission, several minor revisions, such as noting the demolition of a few buildings referenced in the original form, have been made. Due to the mixed nature of the city's economy and building stock, the original historic contexts, which group the city's historic resources by property type, have been retained and expanded as needed. Inclusive dates for each context overlap the major periods of development, but represent the most comprehensive method for grouping the city's history resources.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form Continuation Sheet

Section No. E Page 4

Historic and Architectural Resources of Murray, Utah, 1850 — 1967
Murray, Salt Lake County, Utah

Early Residential and Agricultural Buildings of Murray, 1850 - 1910

The settlement of the area now incorporated as Murray City began soon after the members of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints (LDS or Mormon) began arriving in the Salt Lake Valley in 1847. Mormon pioneers quickly spread out from Salt Lake City in search of suitable agricultural land. The grasslands south of Salt Lake had abundant water and reasonably flat topography. Native Americans in the area were nomadic and had few altercations with the settlers. By 1848 a settlement within the area later to be known as Murray was established eight miles south of Salt Lake City. A community of scattered farmsteads originally extended from the Big Cottonwood Creek to the southern end of the Salt Lake Valley, east to the Wasatch Mountains, and west to the Jordan River. The earliest settlers chose parcels of land primarily along the Big and Little Cottonwood creeks.¹

Only a portion of this original settlement, referred to as South Cottonwood between the 1860s and 1890s, would later be incorporated as the city of Murray. Along the north boundary of Murray, the pioneers near the Big Cottonwood Creek were associated with the Millcreek settlements. The settlers who lived near Little Cottonwood Creek in the far southeast corner of the current Murray boundaries were associated with the settlement known as Union.² The land proved suitable for raising cereal grains and dairy cattle, at least at subsistence level, and within a few years a small community of loosely associated farmsteads was thriving.

Unlike most Utah towns, the Murray area was not platted on a grid, but grew following established transportation corridors. For example, in the 1860s and 1870s, the teams of oxen hauling granite blocks for the Salt Lake Temple followed Vine Street to the Territorial Road (today's State Street), which became the main north-south corridor through Murray.³ Other roads led to neighboring communities where farms were clustered near the creeks or around springs. For example, today's 4800 South, which runs east to west through the city center began in the 1850s as little more than a cow path between South Cottonwood (later Murray) and Taylorsville, a community of farmsteads situated west of the Jordan River.

The dwellings of the first settlers were dugouts in the hillsides, log cabins and small adobe houses. The Labrum log cabin hidden behind a later home on 900 East is a rare extant example from this period. The typical farmstead had a modest house with a barn, a granary, and several coops or pens. Murray's first brickyard, established in the 1860s, provided settlers with the chance to build more substantial housing, and many of the earlier dwellings were relegated to outbuildings. The cross wing with a modest amount of Victorian Eclectic decoration would become the most popular housing type in Murray by the turn of the century. The early settlement era lasted approximately twenty years, during which time about fifty families settled in the area. Farming consisted mainly of raising grains to be consumed either by the family or their livestock. Settlers would often work together on cooperative ventures such as livestock herding and irrigation projects. Church meetings, social events, and schooling occurred primarily in the homes of individuals or small log and adobe buildings.

South Cottonwood did not last long as an isolated rural community. In the 1860s valuable minerals were discovered in the canyons to the east and west. With its abundant water and central location it developed quickly into an

¹ General information on the history of Murray has been taken from two sources: *The History of Murray City, 1976*, (Salt Lake City, Utah: Murray City Corporation, printed by Stanway/Wheelwright Printing Co., 1976); and *Historic Resources of Murray City, Utah, 1849-1941*, *National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form*, a draft form prepared by David L. Shirer, November 1989.

² This neighborhood was included in the most recent series of annexations Murray between 2001 and 2003.

³ According to one source, State Street in Murray was also called "String Street" for the string of houses, and later "Gold Street" because of the smelters. *History of Murray*: 472.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form
Continuation Sheet**Section No. E Page 5Historic and Architectural Resources of Murray, Utah, 1850 — 1967
Murray, Salt Lake County, Utah

industrial center, and the industry of choice was smelting. Between 1869 and 1872, five separate smelting operations were established in the Murray area, with others in the nearby communities of Midvale and Sandy. The arrival of the railroad in 1870 made the smelting operations not only possible, but also profitable. Several area farmers were able to sell their land to the smelters. Hundreds of workers, mostly single men from Greece, Sweden, and a number of eastern European counties, came to Murray. Many eventually settled in Murray to raise families. As the smelters expanded the community's economic base, many of Murray's early subsistence farmers became merchants to serve the city's increasing population of smelter workers.

In 1883, Harry Haynes, the community's postmaster, submitted the name Murray (after the territorial governor, Eli Murray) for the town's official postal designation.⁴ The name Murray eventually was established over competing designations such as South Cottonwood and Franklin Station, and was given to the city after incorporation in 1902.⁵ At the time of incorporation the boundaries of the city extended from approximately 4500 South to 5600 South, and 900 East to 900 West, with a small commercial district located at State and Vine Streets. A large annexation in 1905 expanded the city to its approximate boundaries through most of the twentieth century: 4500 South to the north, 6400 South to the south, 900 East, and the Jordan River. In the late twentieth century, a series of annexations expanded the city in small increments to the north, west, and south. Two annexations in 2001 and 2003 on the east side increased the physical size of the city by approximately twenty-percent, including all the neighborhoods between 900 East and the Van Winkle Expressway.

During the early agricultural and industrial period, the city had two distinct populations: the farmers living on their original homesteads, and those living near the commercial business district where the economy was driven primarily by the smelter industry. The farmsteads were located along the main transportation routes. The best surviving example is the Henry J. Wheeler Farm at 6343 S. 900 East. Wheeler Farm is a 75-acre farm that has been preserved as a living history museum by Salt Lake County as one of the few remaining farmsteads in the valley that has not been lost to subdivision development.⁶ The MacKay House at 1200 W. Bullion Street, built in 1902, remains on a large portion of farmland west of the Jordan River in Murray. Though no large parcels of intact acreage are left on Winchester Street (6400 South), several scattered homes and the street name are reminders of the Winchester family who homesteaded at the southwest boundary of the city.

Many of the early farming families developed enclaves of historic homes that are extant. The Walton House, built in 1899, at 5197 S. Wesley Road, is the largest of several homes owned by the Walton and Huffaker families, now part of a subdivision cul-de-sac on Murray's east side.⁷ Many of these enclaves are located just off main transportation corridors and are identified as "lanes" by the family name. Examples include Wahlquist Lane (a polygamous enclave), Malstrom Lane, and Goff Lane. Brown Street, Cherry Street, and McCleary Avenue (now 150 West) are examples that are only partially intact due to later commercial or industrial development. Some early Murray farmhouses were completely subsumed by late twentieth-century subdivision development. For example, several residences of the Lester and Snarr families are extant along Germania Avenue, but one home that was setback from the street is now nearly indistinguishable from its late 1980s suburban neighbors. Only a few farmhouses retain their associated agricultural buildings. For example, the Litson House, a Victorian cottage at 6340 S. Mt. Vernon Drive, blends in with its ranch house neighbors, but the property includes an intact brick granary.

⁴ Haynes also submitted the name Custer, which was rejected by the USPS.

⁵ The name Franklin has variant spellings in historic records (e.g. Franklyn and Francklyn).

⁶ Wheeler Farm is located within the eastside annexed portion of Murray. The Henry J. Wheeler Farm was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1976 (#76001832). A complete list of NRHP properties within Murray City can be found in Section H.

⁷ The Wesley and Frances Walton House is also located within the annexed east side. It was listed on the NRHP in 1995 (#95000983). The enclave includes a small family cemetery.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form Continuation Sheet

Section No. E Page 6

Historic and Architectural Resources of Murray, Utah, 1850 — 1967
Murray, Salt Lake County, Utah

The farmstead and family enclave development model remained essentially intact throughout Murray until around 1910. After this point of time, many of the homesteads were subdivided with infill housing built for family members and others. Some of the larger homesteads transitioned from subsistence farming to production agriculture. One example is the Erikson dairy property, which remained intact until the late 1970s and early 1980s. The original pioneer-era home is extant at 705 E. Erikson View Circle, as well as an early Arts & Crafts bungalow at 5786 S. Erikson Lane.

The second population of Murray emerged after the establishment of the first smelters in the late 1860s and early 1870s. By the turn of the twentieth century, a number of factors had changed the face of the community: the smelting industry was in full force, a thriving urban center and business district had been established, the fledgling city government was engaged in a number of improvement projects, and the population in general was abandoning agricultural in favor of more lucrative employment. The population of Murray grew from 3,302 in 1900 to 4,057 in 1910. Much of the growth was spurred by a large influx of immigrant smelters workers. Many of the early settlers who lived near the emerging commercial center sold their land to the smelters. Others became merchants and artisans for the burgeoning population, and built substantial family homes near their businesses in town. Edward Warenski built a brick Victorian cottage at 4841 S. State Street, next to the family saloon and general store. Arthur and Lovenia Townsend built a brick home in 1903 at 4843 S. Poplar Street just behind the family's Murray Mercantile on State Street. There were also several business owners who lived a more urban lifestyle with housing above their shops. Emil and Martha Carlson raised twelve children while living over the family bicycle repair shop in a 1903 brick commercial block at 4889 S. State Street.⁸

The primary land owners of the west half of the commercial business district were members of the Cahoon family. John P. Cahoon started several industries, most notably a lumberyard and a brickyard that sold materials to the smelters. Cahoon and his partner, Harry Haynes, platted the first subdivision in Murray, the Cahoon & Haynes Addition in 1888 (unrecorded) on seventeen acres around Poplar Street in downtown Murray. This early subdivision developed slowly over the subsequent four decades.⁹ John and his wife, Elizabeth, Cahoon built a 2½-story foursquare mansion at 4899 S. Poplar Street in 1899.¹⁰ A later effort, the Miller-Cahoon Addition, platted in 1910 was slightly more successful with several tract Victorian cottages, mostly occupied by smelter workers, built along south Box Elder Street.

Private individuals built a number of houses, cottages, and duplexes to house smelter employees in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries in Murray. Christian Berger, and his son, John, sold a large portion of the family holdings to the Germania Lead Works in 1872. The Berger family had homes in a family enclave known as Berger Lane. The family later built approximately twenty houses and a recreation hall for smelter workers west of the railroads, between 170 and 300 West, approximately 4850 to 4950 South. This community was known as Bergertown.¹¹

In the late nineteenth century, the majority of Murray's immigrant smelter workers lived in shantytowns or in boarding houses. Around the time of Murray City's incorporation in 1902, there was a community-wide response to

⁸ The above examples are all located within the *Murray Downtown Historic District*, which was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 2006 (#06000928).

⁹ A similarly slow pattern of development occurred in the Bamberger Addition, platted in 1891 and located, north of 4800 South.

¹⁰ The John P. Cahoon House was listed on the NRHP in 1983 (#83003186).

¹¹ *Faces*: 44. The name was also associated with a shantytown that grew in the area. Three extant homes possibly date from this period: the Berger home at 179 W. Berger Lane, the Gilbert home at 184 W. Berger Lane, and 209 W. 5th Avenue (possibly one of the smelter worker homes).

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form
Continuation Sheet**Section No. E Page 7Historic and Architectural Resources of Murray, Utah, 1850 — 1967
Murray, Salt Lake County, Utah

the squalid conditions present in the shantytowns nestled near the smelter's slag heaps. The conditions prompted several prominent land owners to build better housing. In 1902, the American Smelting & Refining Company (ASARCO) consolidated the remaining smaller smelters into one facility. The Wood family built several cottages just south of the ASARCO plant along Woodrow in 1910. Under pressure from the community, the ASARCO smelter built fourteen worker cottages and a community center along 5325 South in 1911.

Outside of the downtown area, only a few remnants of smelter worker housing remain. The main exception is a handful of homes associated with the Highland Boy, a copper smelter, which operated from 1899 to 1908 around 5400 South and Bullion Street (800 West). There are two tracts of extant Victorian cottages along 700 West that were built during the Highland Boy's operation. In addition, anecdotal evidence suggests that many of the frame cottages near the smelters were moved to other locations within the city after each smelter was shut down. One frame example from the Highland Boy area was relocated to 4906 S. Wasatch Street near the downtown business district. The relocated house at 151 W. 5300 South was probably associated with the nearby ASARCO smelter. Relocations may have occurred as late as the 1950s after the ASARCO closure in 1950.¹²

Americanization of Murray's Residential Architecture, 1902 - 1965

Though agriculture continued in some measure after the turn of the century—a few family farms consolidated for specialized production (truck farms, dairy farms, poultry ranches, etc.)—aside from their vegetable gardens and modest orchards, most Murray residents were living an urban or suburban lifestyle. The city received partial electric service by the 1880s, and in 1897 the Progress Company established a power plant in Murray that supplied power not only to Murray, but several neighboring communities. Murray City established its own municipal plant in 1913, and in 1925 took over the Progress Company's Murray facilities. Telephone service reached Murray in 1887 with an exchange established in 1903. In 1893 the Salt Lake Rapid Transit Company began operating an electric streetcar line between downtown Salt Lake City and Murray. Portions of State Street were macadamized prior to 1895, and the street was paved for automobile traffic by the 1920s. Part of the impetus for city incorporation in 1902 was the founding of the American Smelting and Refining Company (ASARCO) complex, which swallowed up all the smaller smelters and would dominate the city's economy in the first half of the twentieth century. Salt Lake County recognized the incorporation election results as official on November 25, 1902, and the city was officially recognized as a Third Class City by the State of Utah on January 3, 1903.¹³

There are several factors that account for a general change in residential architecture in Murray after 1902. The first was the popularity of house styles taken from the pages of pattern books. Bungalows replaced the Victorian cottage as the most popular house type in Murray by 1915. The Period Revival cottage replaced the bungalow in popularity by the late 1920s. Most examples are found in small tract neighborhoods near the city center or as infill on subdivided family farms along the main transportation routes. The proximity of the railroads and smelters discouraged residential development west of State Street, so the initial growth of the city moved into the family farms east of State Street between Vine Street and 4800 South. A neighborhood with a few Victorian cottages, but mostly bungalows and period revival cottages emerged between Center Street and Glen Street. This neighborhood was home to mostly retail merchants, businessmen, professionals, service workers, and civic leaders, who lived with their families close to Murray's downtown. Many of the homes were tract housing stock, but there were notable exceptions

¹² The anecdotal evidence comes from interviews conducted during a 1994 inventory of historic homes in Murray. More intensive-level research will be needed to identify these resources.

¹³ The year 1902 is used as a point of reference in this document, not only for the incorporation vote, but also the establishment of the ASARCO smelter in Murray.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form
Continuation Sheet**Section No. E Page 8Historic and Architectural Resources of Murray, Utah, 1850 — 1967
Murray, Salt Lake County, Utah

such as the two-story foursquare at 4928 S. Wasatch Street (1908) and the Art Moderne house at 4851 S. Atwood Boulevard (1938).¹⁴

As roads improved outside of the business district, the residents became more mobile and bungalows, period cottages, and other infill housing stock was constructed throughout the city, primarily along the transportation routes. Some notable examples of bungalow infill include the house at 135 W Winchester, which has an original barn on the property (circa 1915); 815 E. Vine Street in a brick bungalow with a matching garage sitting on several acres of former farmland (circa 1922); 820 E. 5600 South is a large Arts & Crafts bungalow (circa 1913), and the clipped-gable cottage at 1776 E. 6400 South is a hybrid-bungalow (1927). A number of beautifully maintained period revival cottages are scattered throughout the city: 187 E. 5600 South (stucco, circa 1925); 1697 E. Vine Street (brick 1938), 388 E 5900 South (brick with stained-glass windows, circa 1928). Most of the infill houses were built by the descendants of the early landowners; however, many of the immigrants who came to work in the smelter moved away from the city center to work the land. For example, several Italian immigrants built houses and established vegetable farms along east 4800 South. The Tadehara family built a home on 700 West, and managed the largest of several Japanese-owned truck farms in the southwest quadrant of the city.

Beginning in the early 1940s, most infill housing stock in Murray resembled the small houses based on “Minimal Traditional” designs produced by the Federal Housing Administration (FHA). The FHA published the “Principles of Planning Small Houses” in 1936 to encourage home construction and ownership.¹⁵ The modest, easy-to-build designs, which could be constructed with limited resources, had an influence not only on infill housing stock in Murray through the 1940s, but also informed the housing in Murray’s earliest subdivisions (see below). After the early 1950s, the majority of infill houses were ranch/rambler style brick houses. The new housing types that emerged in the first half of the twentieth century also influenced the style of remodeling for many older homes. Murray has numerous examples of nineteenth-century houses with bungalow porches, period revival entry ways, or ranch-style picture windows.

As a commercial and civic center, Murray City thrived in the first three decades of the twentieth century; however the smelter industry which had been the economic base of the community was in decline. The commercial business district reached its zenith of urbanization in 1930. Included during this period was the construction of two large commercial blocks that have apartments on the upper floor. The three-story Harker Building on the west side of State Street, built in 1920, had apartments above the storefronts. Across the street from Harker Building, the Duvall family built complex commercial block that featured the Iris movie theater, three storefronts, and apartments above.¹⁶ By 1931, when the Great Depression hit Utah in full force, ASARCO was forced to lay off most of its workforce. For this reason, the population of Murray grew only modestly, from 4,057 in 1910 to 5,740 in 1940. Many of Murray’s employable population managed to make a meager living through odd jobs and garden plots during the depression years. Residential construction slowed dramatically in the 1930s, although there was a proliferation of backyard chicken coops built during this period.

Between 1910 and the late 1930s, there were no platted subdivisions in Murray City. Only two subdivisions were platted in the years leading up to World War II. The Murray Hill Gardens subdivision was platted in 1938 and featured a modest number of frame Cape Cod cottages east of Brown Street and north of 4800 South by the early

¹⁴ This neighborhood was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 2004 as the *Murray Downtown Residential Neighborhood* (#04001566).

¹⁵ Federal Housing Administration, *Principles of Planning Small Houses, Technical Bulletin No. 4*, (Washington D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1936).

¹⁶ The *Iris Theater, Apartments, and Commercial Building* was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 2001 (#01000959). The Duvall family also converted the adjoining Warenski commercial block into apartments in 1930. The *Warenski-Duvall Commercial Building and Apartments* was listed on the NRHP in 2000 (#00000521).

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form
Continuation Sheet**

Section No. E Page 9

Historic and Architectural Resources of Murray, Utah, 1850 — 1967
Murray, Salt Lake County, Utah

1940s. On the west side of State Street, the Village Gardens subdivision was platted at the north boundary of the Miller-Cahoon Addition in the summer of 1940. Thirty-seven frame Minimal Traditional cottages were built in the neighborhood by 1942. Neither of these pre-war subdivisions was fully developed until the 1950s.

Murray's Subdivision Development Boom Period, 1946 – 1967

The ASARCO smelter had a brief economic revival during the World War II years, but eventually shut down production completely in 1950. Surprisingly the economy of Murray was not greatly impacted by the closure of the smelter. The city had already begun a transformation into a major retail center and bedroom community for Salt Lake City. The period directly following the end of World War II was a time of rapid change and growth for the city. The population jumped from 5,740 in 1940, to 9,006 in 1950, to 16,806 in 1960, and to 21,206 in 1970. Between 1946 and 1967, sixty-seven subdivisions of mostly single-family homes were platted within the current boundaries of Murray City. Many of these subdivisions had over 200 lots and multiple phases. While today the vast majority of Murray residents are employed outside the city limits, one study suggests that the transformation of Murray from independent urban center to bedroom community had been attained by the early 1950s.¹⁷

The agricultural farmland in the center of the Salt Lake Valley was considered ideal for the type of suburban life desired after the end of World War II. By the time the war ended Murray City had a solid foundation of city services and infrastructure, as well as a commercial and entertainment district along State Street. The vast majority of subdivisions built during Murray's boom period contained tract housing, with typically between two and four varieties of styles and floor plans. The Minimal Traditional cottage continued to be popular in the seven early post-war subdivisions platted between 1946 and 1949. The Murray Burton Acres subdivision, platted in 1946, featured brick cottages, while the Liberty Gardens subdivision had mostly frame examples. The Early Ranch house, built during the late 1940s and early 1950s, had a square shape and a gable or hipped roof with a projecting eave over the front entrance and often a small porch on a symmetrical façade, usually clad in brick. Varieties of the Early Ranch house can be found in the eight subdivisions platted between 1950 and 1952. The Valley Center subdivision from 1952-1953 featured both Minimal Traditional cottages with attached garages and Early Ranch-style houses with carports.

In the twenty subdivisions platted between 1953 and 1957 in Murray, the Ranch or Rambler was the dominant house type. The Ranch/Rambler home was usually one-story with a wide façade facing the street, with a low-pitch or flat roof and projecting eaves. The majority had attached carports, but the larger examples featured an attached garage at one end of the wide façade. Most of the examples in Murray are brick masonry (early 1950s) and later brick veneer over frame or concrete block (mid-1950s to late 1960s). Building materials used in Murray's ranch-style homes were commonly brick of various types, including striated brick, corbelled brick, oversized brick, roman brick, skintled brick, and rock-faced brick. In fact, the occurrence of regular brick for these house types is surprisingly low. A few subdivisions feature concrete block houses. In addition, many homes had accent materials complementing their brick exteriors, such as wood clapboard siding, flagstone, imitation stone, vertical wood scallop or plank siding, original or replacement aluminum, and later vinyl siding. The style of Murray's ranch/ramblers varies considerably. South Cottonwood Acres, built between 1956 and 1958, features Modern-style ranch with flat roofs and carports. The El Rancho subdivision, built during the same time period, has Swiss-Chalet-type ornamentation and attached garages.

Ranch and ramblers continued to be the most dominant house style in the thirty-two subdivisions platted between 1958 and 1967. During this time period, new housing types, such as the split-level and the split-entry were commonly interspersed among the ranch houses. Within the four phases of the Murray Dale subdivision, all of the common suburban house types are represented. Many subdivisions presented unique interpretations of the familiar housing stock. The south end of La Salle Acres featured several split-levels with below grade garages. The Germania

¹⁷ Korral Broschinsky, Valley Center Subdivision: the Transformation of Murray City, Utah, TMs, 1992.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form
Continuation Sheet**Section No. E Page 10Historic and Architectural Resources of Murray, Utah, 1850 — 1967
Murray, Salt Lake County, Utah

Gardens subdivision included a couple of early split-entries from 1958 with the front door at the corner rather than centered. Several examples of a split-level turned perpendicular to the street with a prominent chimney are found in Tanglewood and other east side subdivisions. During the 1960s, several upscale subdivisions had individualistic (probably architect-designed) residences rather than tract housing. South Cottonwood Heights, platted in 1960, is a good example with a wide range of types and styles. There are relatively few examples of multiple-family dwellings found within Murray's post-war subdivisions. The Utahna subdivision had examples of a stacked duplex.

The house types mentioned above are also found as infill throughout the city. Also during this period, a large percentage of older homes were covered with various siding materials in order to appear more like their "modern" neighbors. By the end of the 1960s, Murray resembled a modern suburban city. With few large tracts of land available, many of the large-scale subdivision developers moved to other communities within the valley and residential construction of single-family housing declined. The most important demographic of Murray City at the end of this time period is the fact that the descendants of the pioneer farmers, the descendants of the immigrant smelter workers, and a large number of newcomers were mostly intermingled within Murray suburban neighborhoods.

Religious, Social and Cultural Buildings of Murray, 1850 - 1967

Because of the scattered nature of the early settlement, Murray's pioneers rarely gathered together socially. Amusements were generally of the outdoor variety. Fishing, hunting, riding wild horses, and walking to neighboring farms occupied the settlers during their few moments of leisure. What indoor entertainment did exist centered around the meetinghouse of the South Cottonwood Ward.¹⁸ The first LDS meetinghouse built within the present city limits was an adobe building (built 1856) for the South Cottonwood Ward at the corner of 5600 South and Vine Street. Socials, dances, and theatrical productions were held in the meetinghouses, in addition to regular Sunday and other ecclesiastical meetings. Originally a Native American campsite, the large field north of the meetinghouse was the site of outdoor activities, such as picnics. It also served a campsite for the oxen and men hauling granite blocks from Little Cottonwood Canyon to the LDS temple site in Salt Lake City. After the railroad replaced the ox teams in 1874, the west portion of the field became the ward burial ground. Murray City acquired the cemetery in 1918. The original meetinghouse was enlarged several times before being demolished and replaced in 1990. A stone granary, built in 1878 and associated with the meetinghouse, still stands.

The LDS congregation grew and was divided several times during the historic period. Three meetinghouses were built in the early 1900s: Murray First Ward (built 1906), Murray Second Ward (1906-1907), and the Grant Ward (1912-1920).¹⁹ Through the first half of the twentieth century the LDS meetinghouses served as the religious and social center for Murray's LDS population. The arrival of the smelters and the railroad brought religious diversity to the community. For a time an "unofficial" Swedish branch of the LDS Church met on Murray's west side in a small building later converted to a residence (demolished circa 1990s). The branch was later incorporated into the Murray Second Ward. The four LDS wards were scattered throughout the community. The non-LDS churches were located in the city center. Methodist and Baptist congregations were organized around 1891. The first Methodist Church, built circa 1915, is located at 171 East 4800 South. The Murray Baptist Church, built in 1926, was also located on 4800 South, but was moved to its present location in the 1980s. The St. Vincent de Paul's Catholic Church began as a mission of the St. Ann's parish in south Salt Lake. The first Catholic meetinghouse on Wasatch Street has served the community continuously since it was built in 1927. In 1931, the Christ Lutheran Church took over the Methodist Church building, and later built a new meetinghouse on 5600 South. All the congregations were very much a

¹⁸ A ward is the smallest ecclesiastical unit of the LDS Church, usually organized at the neighborhood level.

¹⁹ The *Murray LDS Second Ward Meetinghouse*, built in 1909, was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 2001 (#01000475). The First Ward building has been converted to a private school. The Grant Ward building was demolished in the 1990s.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form
Continuation Sheet**Section No. E Page 11Historic and Architectural Resources of Murray, Utah, 1850 — 1967
Murray, Salt Lake County, Utah

presence during the city's boom period. The churches offered wholesome entertainment to counteract the myriad of saloons and other forms of secular entertainment that followed the smelters to Murray.

The smelter industry had a tremendous effect on Murray between 1870 and 1920 as the industrial workers replaced, and later integrated with the agricultural population. The 1880 census indicates that 39.8 percent of eligible workers held agricultural occupations and 29.1 percent were employed in local smelters. By 1900 the occupations had reversed, with 49 percent employed by the smelters and only 25.7 percent in agriculture. The trend continued in 1910 with 42.6 percent smelter workers and 11.4 percent farmers.²⁰ As smelter workers were primarily single men or men who had left their families behind, the number and type of recreations in Murray changed dramatically. By the early 1890s Murray was home to over forty saloons, numerous gambling houses, and a few houses of ill repute, only a handful of saloons were listed in local gazetteers. In 1897 a confrontation between "cowboys" fresh from sheep shearing and a group of recently paid smelter workers resulted in robbery, riots, and the burning of a brewery and dance hall.

This event prompted M. A. Williamson, the editor of Murray's newspaper, the *American Eagle*, to have the city incorporated. Opposition from prominent businessmen such as Andrew E. Cahoon, who felt the new government would raise taxes and regulate business, kept the city from incorporation until 1902. However soon after incorporation, a number of licensing and "nuisance" ordinances were passed. Saloons, dance halls, billiard parlors, and later bowling alleys and movie houses, were denied operating permits on Sunday, and some cases had business hours restricted. Slot machines and other forms of gambling were prohibited, while nickelodeons and pool tables were allowed, but had expensive licenses associated with their operation. Licensing and bonding of saloons greatly curtailed their proliferation, however, the 1911 Sanborn map of Murray still listed fourteen saloons operating along State Street, in addition to the various Greek "coffeehouses" and other saloons outside of the Sanborn coverage. In 1914, 1916 and 1918, citizens of Murray petitioned the government to hold elections to determine if intoxicants should be prohibited within city limits. The result was that Murray was officially "dry" between 1914 and the repeal of national prohibition laws in the 1930s. No saloon buildings are extant from Murray's boom period.

Social gathering places for the smelter workers were not limited to saloons. The workers, themselves, started Boden Hall in 1904, which served as a local union and fraternal hall for ten years during the early twentieth century. While Boden Hall was eventually demolished, later fraternal organizations, such as the I.O.O.F. and the F.O.E. still have buildings in Murray. Another gathering place for smelter workers was the ASARCO Community Center built by the smelter workers living in ASARCO cottages along 5325 South and about 100 West. The community center was demolished in the 1950s. Murray's Opera House, built above a saloon in 1893 and later demolished in 1930s, was the most popular spot in town for dances and theatrical productions at the turn of the century. In addition, dances and other social events were held in the homes of the city's more prominent citizens. Examples include the Atwood Mansion (built in the 1860s and demolished in the 1980s) and the Cahoon Mansion (built in 1899 and listed on the National Register in 1984).²¹

With the closure of the saloons, and aside from church activities, dancing and movies became the focus for Murray entertainment during the first half of the twentieth century. The Trocadero (later called the Alcazar), an octagonal dance pavilion, built around 1900 and demolished before 1942, was the hot spot for Murray citizens for many years. The first movie house in Murray was the Happy Hour Theatre (circa 1905-1925). A second theater, the Iris, was built around 1915 at 4971 South State. The movie house still exists, but was converted to commercial use in 1930. The Duvall family built the Gem Theatre in 1924, only to demolish it six years later to build a much larger (new) Iris

²⁰ G. Wesley Johnson and David Schirer, *Between the Cottonwoods: Murray City in Transition*, (Salt Lake City and Provo, Utah: Timpanogas Research Associates, 1992), 17.

²¹ In the 1870s, mail was distributed at the Atwood Mansion during the dances held there.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form
Continuation Sheet**

Section No. E Page 12

Historic and Architectural Resources of Murray, Utah, 1850 — 1967
Murray, Salt Lake County, Utah

Theatre (later the Vista, currently Desert Star Playhouse) at 4863 South State. Tony Duvall and Joe Lawrence built the Murray Theater at 4961 South State in 1938.²²

The subdivision boom of the 1950s and 1960s resulted in a wave of new religious facilities built closer to the new suburbs. There were over twenty LDS Church ward divisions and fifteen new meetinghouses built during this period. The meetinghouse at 5750 S. Nena Way, built in 1962, is typical for the period. The building features an A-frame chapel with one-story classroom wings and a stand-alone steeple. The Murray Baptist Church moved from their downtown location to a new building at 184 E. 5770 South in 1958. The Christ Lutheran Church also moved south to a large meetinghouse and school built in 1965 at 240 E. 5600 South. A classroom wing for the school was recently added to the rear. The Murray Bible Church began meeting in the former Methodist building at 171 E. 4800 South. The building is currently used by the Quakers. Jehovah Witnesses had a Kingdom Hall at 167 W. Winchester Street (now commercial, a new Kingdom Hall recently built on 5600 South). The Cottonwood Presbyterian Church built a meetinghouse at 1580 E. Vine Street in one of the annexed east side neighborhoods. In addition to the 1927 church on Wasatch Street in downtown Murray, the St. Vincent de Paul Catholic parish built a new facility and school on Spring Lane in 1965, just east of the annexations.

Industrial and Commercial Buildings of Murray, 1869 - 1967

Prior to the 1870s, business in Murray consisted of a couple of general stores, a saloon, and the local brickyard. The discovery of various minerals in the 1860s in the canyons near the Salt Lake Valley changed industry and commerce in the area dramatically. For Murray, the greatest period of transformation occurred in the decade between the arrival of the Utah Southern Railway (later purchased by Union Pacific) in January 1870 and the Denver & Rio Grande Railway in 1881. Branch lines soon ran from the mines in the canyons to smelting operations in Sandy, Midvale, and Murray. Due to an abundance of water, seven different smelters were built in Murray alone during this period. Two more came later: the Highland Boy, a copper smelter, and ASARCO, which purchased and consolidated the remaining smaller smelters between 1899 and 1902. No physical evidence remains from the nine smelters that operated in Murray between 1870 and 1950. Although the smelters are no longer standing, a list of locations is useful to understand the development of each area:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Dates of Operation</u>	<u>Approximate Location</u>
Woodhull Brothers	1870-early 1880s	State Street & 4200 South
W. & M. Robins, McCoy & Robins	1870-early 1880s	State Street & Little Cottonwood Creek
Badger	1870s	State Street & Little Cottonwood Creek
American Hill	1870s	5189 South State Street (east side)
Wasatch Silver Load Works	1871-1880s	4850 South 80 West
Germania	1872-1902	Little Cottonwood Creek & rail line
Morgan (later Hanauer)	1874-1902	Big Cottonwood Creek & rail line
Franklyn (later Horn Silver, Saturn)	1880-1890	4800 South 153 West
Highland Boy	1899-1908	5400 South near Jordan River (800 W.)
ASARCO	1902-1950	5200 South State Street

Murray leaders had lured ASARCO with promises of free land and water rights. The smelter would dominate the city's economy and its skyline for the next five decades. ASARCO dismantled the Germania and Hanauer plants, leaving the Germania slag heap the only reminder of the earlier smelter. When the ASARCO's Murray plant was completed in 1902, it was the most up-to-date and largest lead smelter in the world, with a capacity of 1200 tons of

²² The *Murray Theater* was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 2001 (#01000476).

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form
Continuation Sheet**Section No. E Page 13Historic and Architectural Resources of Murray, Utah, 1850 — 1967
Murray, Salt Lake County, Utah

lead per day processed in eight blast furnaces. ASARCO built several warehouses and the first of two massive brick chimneys in 1902. In 1904 and 1906 lawsuits brought by local farmers sought injunctions against Murray (and other) smelters due to the effects of high-sulphur smoke and flue dust on crops and livestock. Due to court injunctions the Highland Boy smelter was dismantled, and ASARCO entered into an agreement to compensate plaintiff farmers and work on a permanent solution to the problem. Under the agreement, ASARCO was able to continue production while conducting a program of research on the effects of smelter smoke. The program included experimental farms in Murray and eventually resulted in the construction of a second stack, built in 1918, a 455-foot structure designed to better disseminate the smoke.

ASARCO processed lead and other ores continually between 1902 and 1930. The plant had to shut down operations for seven months in 1931 as a result of the closure of mines during the Great Depression. The smelter never fully recovered and experienced periodic layoffs and closures until World War II. Production revived during the war years, but by October 15, 1949, ASARCO had begun moving its resources to its Garfield plant and by November 1950 the Murray plant was closed completely. Between 1950 and the late 1990s, the ASARCO property was home to a handful of smaller industries and businesses, including the Buehner Block Company. On August 6, 2000, the landmark smokestacks, the last structures on the property were demolished. The site was redeveloped into a parking lot for the Murray Central TRAX (commuter light-rail) station and the Intermountain Medical Center complex.

The Utah Ore Sampling (UOS) Mill building, just southwest of the smelter site, may be the one remaining industrial building from the smelter's heyday. The sampling mill was constructed in 1909 and expanded in 1924. Unlike most sampling mills, the UOS was not associated with an operating smelter, although most of the ore assayed at the UOS eventually went to the ASARCO smelter for processing. The close proximity of the mill and the smelter allowed the railroads to treat them as a single destination for billing purposes. Despite the periodic closures of ASARCO between 1931 and 1950, the UOS was able to remain in business until 1974, when it was transformed into a berite processing plant. The mill is currently used for storage.

Another industry affected by the closure of the smelter was brick making. Building slowed in Murray during the depression. While William Atwood's brickyard had closed in 1911 before the Great Depression, the Cahoon Brothers' brickyard (Interstate Brick) left Murray. The Utah Fireclay Company, which made specialized thermal bricks used to the line smelter kilns, was especially hard hit and closed its plant in the 1950s. The city's three lumber yards also eventually closed. The J. A. Jones Planning Mill still exists at 4735 South State Street, but has changed usage and been remodeled several times.

However, in general, Murray was able to weather the closure of the ASARCO smelter due to a number of factors. During the depression years when the smelter was running at a reduced capacity, many workers, both foreign and non-foreign born, gravitated to alternate occupations. Many returned to agricultural production, which had not ceased despite the presence of the smelters. Specialized agricultural enterprises sprang up all over the city. The Hyrum Bennion Feed and Flour Mill, constructed in 1899 and enlarged in 1909, modified its production capabilities to the changing economy. It began as a grist mill, and later a feed mill for livestock, and eventually produced fish food for numerous fish hatcheries on the east side of the Salt Lake Valley. The feed mill moved operations to Tooele in 2010, but the building still stands at 118 West 4800 South.

During the first half of the twentieth century, agricultural production shifted from subsistence farming to specialized enterprises. Several truck farms were located in the southwest portion of the city, many started by former smelter workers. State gazetteers indicate Murray had several dairies, poulterers, wool growers, fish culturists, and livestock breeders. Associated enterprises included a number of feed stores, meat markets, and a woolen mill. The Utah Canning Company operated a large plant near the railroad and 4900 South (demolished 1960s). The Murray Laundry was another relatively large industry. Only portions of the foundation and the distinctive cement water tower remain at 4200 South State from Murray's largest commercial laundry.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form
Continuation Sheet**Section No. E Page 14Historic and Architectural Resources of Murray, Utah, 1850 — 1967
Murray, Salt Lake County, Utah

Perhaps the most enduring component of Murray's economic base has been commerce. Though in the beginning Murray consisted of scattered farmsteads, a stable commercial business district located between Vine Street and 4800 South (formerly Murray Boulevard) on State Street had developed by the 1880s. In the five years from 1884 to 1889, the number of general stores in Murray jumped from two to nine. By the turn of the century, a number of specialty shops (confectioners, bakeries, shoemakers, jewelers, dressmakers, furniture, pharmacies, etc.) had been established in town. By 1902, the year of the city's incorporation, the commercial business district had developed into a small urban center. Rows of brick buildings (along with a few older frame ones) lined State Street housing not only retail shops, but a number of hotels and restaurants. While many in town still practiced important trades of the nineteenth century (Murray had two blacksmiths, a harness maker, and a female tinsmith), a new class of urban "professionals" also provided services in offices downtown: physicians, dentists, barbers, and the undertaker. There is no doubt that by the city's incorporation in 1902, it had the look and feel of an urban center.

Through the 1910s and 1920s, Murray's commercial district continued to grow. Soon after incorporation, Murray leaders began several projects designed to turn Murray's half-mile long business district into a "white way" on State Street. Street lights were upgraded, sidewalks were laid, and phone lines extended through the city. State Street would remain the main corridor through Salt Lake Valley for much of the twentieth century. The streetcar reached Murray in 1893. State Street was macadamized before 1895 and later paved for automobile traffic by the 1920s.²³ The automobile made it easier for persons living in the outlying farmsteads to visit downtown. Several businesses adapted to the change. Heckel's (originally Lawson's) harness shop switched from harnesses to shoes, and Carlson's Bicycle Shop added automobile supplies and service by 1914. Like many early business owners, both the Heckel and Carlson families lived above their shops in two-story brick buildings on State Street.

With the first influx of new residents in the early 1950s, Murray's downtown shops and businesses thrived. The brand new subdivisions were all within a short drive of the city center. The old smelter stacks proved to be a useful landmark for finding your way to downtown if you were new to the city. State Street bore the brunt of the increased traffic. In 1949, the second semaphore in Murray was installed at State and Vine, exactly twenty years after the first traffic light at 4800 South.²⁴ In a 1955 meeting with his constituents, Mayor Clifford Hansen joked, "The traffic situation is so bad on State Street that about the only way you can get on the other side is to be born over there."²⁵

While the commercial district suffered some setbacks during the depression years and the smelter's closure, the district remained economically viable until the 1960s. For a time, the district continued to draw patronage from the influx of post-war suburbanites, but downtown businesses could not compete with new suburban shopping centers. Cottonwood Mall, built in the mid-1960s east of Murray, lured many potential patrons from Murray's downtown. By the late 1960s, several commercial blocks had been torn down, many were in disrepair, and a large percentage had absentee landlords. In 1971 the J.C. Penney department store, which had been operating at various locations in the community since 1910, closed its Murray location and left the city.

Unfortunately for Murray's downtown, a new model for retail had emerged with the new suburbs: the supermarket and the discount store. In the 1950s and 1960s, several of these large-scale stores with plenty of parking were built on former farmland near the intersections of transportation corridors (e.g. 5900 S. State Street, 5600 S. 900 East, 6100 S. State Street, etc.) close to the new subdivisions. In 1967, the Safeway Company closed its grocery store on Poplar Street to open a supermarket at 4401 S. State Street. These suburban commercial nodes continue to be an important component of the suburban lifestyle, and many of the buildings have been updated more than once. In 1972, the

²³ Macadamization was an early form of road pavement characterized by broken stone compacted with asphalt or tar.

²⁴ *Murray Eagle*, August 5, 1949: 1

²⁵ *Murray Eagle*, October 20, 1955: 2

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form
Continuation Sheet**Section No. E Page 15Historic and Architectural Resources of Murray, Utah, 1850 — 1967
Murray, Salt Lake County, Utah

city's new "tax base," the Fashion Place Mall's 105 stores opened at the southern edge of the city at State Street between 6100 and 6400 South.

Since the 1930s, Murray's downtown had been a magnet for auto-related businesses, particularly between 4500 South and 4800 South, and following the growth of the suburbs, between 5300 South and 5900 South. By the late 1960s, car lots were ubiquitous along State Street in Murray. The properties at 5754 and 5760 S. State Street represents the development trends in the area. The extant brick cottage at 5754 S. was built in 1940 when the property was a small poultry farm owned by the Rushton family. In 1955, the family built a motel court to the south, which they managed in addition to the farm. The family still owns and operates the Sandman Motel, but the former farm is now flanked by car lots on either side.

With the focus on subdivision development in the south and east portions of the city during this period, the northwest quadrant saw only a modest amount of construction activity. Most of the farmers, whose land was west of the railroad tracks, and east of the Jordan River could not sell their land for large-scale residential development in the early 1950s because it lay in the path of the proposed Interstate 15 freeway (approximately 350 West). The freeway on-and-off ramps reached Murray in 1964 (4500 South) and 1966 (5300 South). All along the transportation routes between (200 West, 300 West) railroad and the freeway, one by one nearly half of the residences have been replaced by wholesale warehouses, manufacturing plants, and storage unit complexes.²⁶

Public Resources of Murray, 1902 - 1967

Incorporation was an important turning point for Murray. No public buildings have survived from Murray's pre-incorporation settlement period. Murray was officially recognized in January 1903 as a third-class city, but bickering over election results between the county and the city kept Murray from receiving a second-class designation until 1905. At that point the city embarked on an ambitious program of public works and building. The first city hall was built at 4901 South State in 1907. It was demolished in 1958 when the city hall was moved to 5461 S. State Street (demolished 2011). In the 1980s, Murray renovated the 1935 Arlington Elementary School to serve as the present city hall.

From the beginning, Murray citizens were fiercely independent. Within a few years of incorporation Murray had its own school district (1905), water works (1910), and power system (1913). Though the original hydroelectric plants in Little Cottonwood Canyon have been demolished, two historic buildings associated with Murray Power still exist in town, a small movie theater at 4973 S. State Street, which was converted into the power department offices around 1930 and used until the 1950s, and the Murray Power Plant at 153 W. 4800 South built in 1927. The first Murray City Fire Station, built circa 1910, is located to the rear of the original city hall lot, however the building has been altered on the exterior. The later Murray City/Salt Lake County (joint) Fire Station at 4725 S. State Street (1920s), also has been altered.

One of the many public projects undertaken by the city was the building of the Murray City Library in 1916 at 160 E. Vine Street. Funded in part by a grant from the Carnegie Foundation, the spacious building replaced the previous library, a single room in the city hall used between 1908 and 1915. The library building still stands, but was expanded in the 1970, and then later remodeled extensively for use as a private school. Murray City constructed a new library building for the west side in 1965. The building at 73 W. 6100 South, which also houses a fire station, is still owned by the city, but the library functions of both historic buildings were combined and moved to a new facility on 5300 South.

²⁶ In 1972, following the lead of Salt Lake City, Murray changed the name of 1st West (formerly McCleary Avenue) to 200 West, and 2nd West to 300 West, brining the street names more in line with the county-wide address system.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form
Continuation Sheet**Section No. E Page 16Historic and Architectural Resources of Murray, Utah, 1850 — 1967
Murray, Salt Lake County, Utah

During the depression, Murray City took advantage of federal funds to acquire several improvements to the city. One of the results was an expanded Murray City Park, originally begun in 1924 as a green space floodplain for the Little Cottonwood Creek. Public funds acquired new land and provided new amenities such as drinking fountains, retaining walls, and a swimming pool. The most ambitious project, a 1,500-seat cement and stone stadium/grandstand for the softball field, was supported by the Works Progress Administration (WPA) and completed in 1936-1937. Additional land adjacent to the park was chosen for the site of the Salt Lake County Fair where the fair was held for sixty years between 1939 and 1998. Murray Park includes a number of historic objects, structures, and sites built between 1924 and 1967.²⁷

Murray's first public buildings were related to education. Pioneer school was conducted in homes throughout the South Cottonwood settlement and usually held under the auspices of the LDS Church.²⁸ Murray's first log schoolhouse was built near 4800 South in 1873. A year later two one-room brick schools, the 24th and the 25th District schools (names used prior to 1905 when Murray established its own school district) were built to serve children in the north and south ends of the settlement. The three-story brick Central School replaced the 25th District building at 5025 South State in 1899. It was later renamed Arlington School. A new Arlington Elementary School was built at the site in 1935 as a PWA project. The school was later enlarged in 1948. In the 1980s, Arlington was extensively remodeled and is currently serving as Murray City Hall. The 25th District School near 100 West and 6100 South was renamed the Winchester School after an 1893 addition. The Liberty School, another three-story brick schoolhouse, replaced the Winchester School in 1905. Two additional schools were built in 1911: Bonnyview Elementary, which replaced the 1895 Westside/Pioneer School at 4984 South 300 West, and the Hillcrest Elementary School at 5325 S. State Street. Hillcrest was converted to the Murray High School in 1916. It was later re-christened Murray Junior High, when the high school moved across State Street in 1952. Of the above, only Arlington and the high school's Industrial Arts building (built in 1949, on the junior high campus) have not been demolished.

The suburban housing boom had a tremendous impact on the Murray City School District. Murray High School, which was built in phases between 1952 and 1979, was recently replaced by a new campus in 2003. The Murray Junior High School was renamed Hillcrest Junior High in 1960. The campus was expanded in several phases between the 1960s and 1970s. The school district built a second junior high school, Riverview, on the west side of town in 1961. The school district built five new elementary schools to serve the growing population of school children in the 1950s and 1960s: McMillan Elementary (1954), Grant Elementary (1961), Longview Elementary (1962), Viewmont (1964), and Parkside Elementary (1967). The historic Liberty Elementary School was expanded in 1957 and 1964.²⁹ The Murray School District built an office near the Arlington School in 1960. Within the eastside annexed neighborhoods, Salt Lake County's Granite School District responding to the growing population by building a new wing on the historic 1906 Woodstock Elementary School in 1959.³⁰ The Twin Peaks Elementary School was built in 1965. Cottonwood High School at the east edge of the annexation was built in 1970.

Murray has a strong tradition of hospital building. Though all are privately owned, the hospitals provide a public service and are categorized as public buildings in this document. The first hospital services were held in the homes of the early physicians, Dr. Jones and Dr. Rothwell. The LDS Church's women's auxiliary, the Relief Society, organized a maternity hospital in 1924. Dr. H.N. Sheranian was an Armenian immigrant educated in Murray schools. He served as one of the first doctors at the maternity hospital and built his own clinic in downtown Murray in 1927. This building, the Murray Clinic Hospital at 120 E. 4800 South, with its colored brickwork, is one of the most architecturally rich buildings in the city. The Cottonwood Maternity Hospital was established in the 1920s in a

²⁷ A complete inventory of historic resources in the park can be found in the *Murray City Park* Historic Site Form.

²⁸ The Methodist Church in Murray sponsored a school in the 1800s.

²⁹ The oldest section of Liberty was torn down in 1988. Arlington remained an elementary school until 1980. Bonnyview Elementary closed in 1974, but was used for an alternative high school until 1996. It was demolished in 2005.

³⁰ The 1906 portion of the school was demolished in the 1970s. Woodstock was completely rebuilt in 2011.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form
Continuation Sheet**Section No. E Page 17Historic and Architectural Resources of Murray, Utah, 1850 — 1967
Murray, Salt Lake County, Utah

former home of the McMillan family on 5600 South. In the early 1960s, its functions were incorporated into the Cottonwood Hospital complex on 5770 South. The older building was remodeled and now is part of the Legacy Retirement Center complex. Cottonwood Hospital was converted to an orthopedic facility when the Intermountain Medical Center (IMC), a world-class multi-building hospital complex built on the former ASARCO site, began accepting its first patients in 2007.

Post-Historic Period Development, 1968 - 2012

Growth was slower between 1970 and 1980 when the city's population grew from 21,206 to 25,750. Apartment and condominium complexes were built on several former farmer parcels on the east side, including the location of the city's only drive-in theater (5600 South and Vine Street). By the 1980s, most of the larger tracts on Murray's east side had been developed. The only large-scale single-family subdivision development occurred on the Erikson dairy land. On the west side, the area between 700 West and the Jordan River were developed primarily in the 1980s. The west side has experienced higher growth in the last quarter of the twentieth century. In the 1990s and 2000s, the trend moved toward small subdivisions of large single-family homes on relatively small lots. These newer homes are mostly frame, covered in stucco, siding or brick veneer. Individual new homes continue to be built as infill, on flag (or other odd-shaped) lots, or as a result of demolition. Murray's population in 1990 was 31,282, and had only modestly increased to 34,024 residents by 2000. The jump in population to 46,746 by 2010 is partially the result of annexations of the neighborhoods east of 900 East in 2001 and 2003.

Commercial development continues to expand at the main intersections and along the transportation corridors. State Street between 5300 and 5900 South has been given the moniker "Murray's Auto Row" by business leaders and city officials. The area around Fashion Place Mall had seen several strip mall developments, and the mall itself is currently being renovated and expanded. The commercial node at the intersection of 900 East and 5600 South has recently been expanded. Murray is home to numerous professional and medical office buildings of various sizes built primarily along the main transportation corridors (900 East, Vine Street, Winchester Street, etc.). These buildings are predominantly Modern in style and built of concrete block, brick and glass. The interchange at 5300 South has been developed with several executive office parks. Light industry and manufacturing continues to be found along the railroad and Interstate 15 corridors. Between the late 1960s and present day, numerous mostly concrete block office, plants, and warehouses have been constructed. The most recent large-scale development has been clustered around the TRAX stations at approximately 4200 South, 5200 South, and 6400 South on the former Union Pacific rail line.

One of the best indicators of the end of the suburban boom period was the gap between the construction of the Parkside Elementary in 1967 and the most recent new school, Horizon Elementary, built in 1981. The newly rebuilt Murray High School has been modernized and upgraded, although the capacity was only modestly increased. The Murray School District is currently planning to rebuild the Hillcrest Junior High School. The city has invested heavily in green space, adding a second golf course and building several parks along the Jordan River Parkway.

In the mid 1990s, Murray City began an inventory of historic buildings within the city limits. The Murray City Historic Preservation Advisory Board was organized in 1997 to advise the city on preservation policy and practices. The board has overseen multiple National Register of Historic Places listings, reconnaissance level surveys, and the establishment of an overlay district for Murray's downtown commercial district. The Multiple Property Listing and Submission process has been designed to help Murray City and the board to identify historic resources within the city's neighborhoods and thus improve their ability to preserve the important historic resources and characteristics of the community. During the city's eventual transformation into a bedroom community for Salt Lake City, the leaders and citizens remained independent and consistently rejected all attempts to merge government services with neighboring communities. Though many of its historic buildings have been demolished, Murray City's historic roots, both as agricultural small town and an industrial/urban center, remain a part of the landscape of the city.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form
Continuation Sheet**

Section No. F Page 18

Historic and Architectural Resources of Murray, Utah, 1850 — 1967
Murray, Salt Lake County, Utah

F. ASSOCIATED PROPERTY TYPES

Introduction

The associated property types for this amended Multiple Property Documentation form have been derived from a variety of sources. The outline of the original Murray MPD form has been retained, but expanded to include a greater variety of property types. In 2000, when the first form was produced, there were approximately 1,000 buildings in the Utah State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) database of historic resources. Beginning in the year 2002, a series of several large-scale Reconnaissance Level Surveys were conducted. Today, the database has over 6,000 entries within the current boundaries of the city. The resources in the database, primarily buildings, have been evaluated for National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) eligibility. Only a handful of other historic resources (structures, objects, and sites as defined by the NRHP) are included in the database, but may be identified and evaluated in future surveys. The period of significance has been defined as 1850 to 1967 based on the patterns of construction and development within Murray City. No resources were identified as having exceptional significance and it is anticipated that resources from the early 1960s will be individually evaluated as they approach the fifty-year threshold for NRHP eligibility. Potential archeological resources and sites are not included in this document. A statistical summary of the resources in the database is provided below:

MURRAY ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORIC RESOURCES

(FROM THE UTAH SHPO DATABASE OF HISTORIC RESOURCES, JUNE 2012)

Evaluation/Status	<u>Eligible/Significant</u> 7%		<u>Eligible/Contributing</u> 50%		<u>Non-Contributing (Altered)</u> 25%				<u>Out-of-Period</u> 18%		
Original Use (Contributing primary resources only)	<u>Residential</u> 96%		<u>Commercial</u> 2%		<u>Institutional</u> 1%				<u>Agricultural/Other</u> 1%		
Construction Dates (Contributing primary resources only)	<u>1860s</u> 0.5%	<u>1870s</u> 0.5%	<u>1880s</u> 1%	<u>1890s</u> 2%	<u>1900s</u> 4%	<u>1910s</u> 5%	<u>1920s</u> 7%	<u>1930s</u> 5%	<u>1940s</u> 10%	<u>1950s</u> 48%	<u>1960s</u> 17%

The history and development of Murray City differs from the majority of towns in the state. Murray was not planned or platted on a grid, but developed organically from a loosely associated community of pioneer farmsteads to an industrial town with a thriving commercial business district. During the formation of the city in the early 1900s, Murray's leaders and citizens insisted on a strong independent municipality with its own power plant, water works, and school district. Fifty years later at the beginning of a suburban boom in the Salt Lake Valley, Murray was considered prime real estate. Murray's unique development history has created an architectural heritage that is both diverse and expansive.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form
Continuation Sheet**Section No. F Page 19Historic and Architectural Resources of Murray, Utah, 1850 — 1967
Murray, Salt Lake County, UtahI. Name of Property Type: **Residential Buildings and Associated Secondary Buildings/Structures**

II. Description:

Ninety-six percent of the contributing and eligible resources currently in the Utah SHPO database for Murray City are residential. This housing stock spans the entire historic period from a circa 1850 log cabin to suburban ranch houses of the 1960s. The narrative description has been divided chronologically into subtypes based on the historical development patterns of the city.

Subtype: Pioneer-Era and Victorian-Era Dwellings

Pioneer-era and Victorian-era dwellings in Murray were built between 1850 and the early 1900s. As with most early historic dwellings in Utah, settlement architecture was of an ephemeral nature due to expediency in construction. A temporary (tent, wagon-box, dugout, or log cabin) dwelling usually served only until a more permanent structure could be built. A handful of log, adobe, or stone dwellings, have been identified in the city from the settlement period, but there may be early dwellings incorporated as wings in later homes that have been obscured by alterations or veneers. The earliest permanent homes were constructed by their owners or local builders. Most are hall-parlors, central-passages, or other simple house types with Greek Revival or other classical elements. Lean-tos, ell additions, later veneers, and window changes, are common alterations for houses of this period. These early dwellings are scattered throughout the city, mostly along the major early transportation corridors.

The availability of kiln-dried brick in the 1860s and the coming of the railroad in the 1870s transformed Murray's domestic architecture from vernacular buildings to Victorian forms with asymmetrical massing and a variety of texture. The Victorian cottage was the most popular house type in Murray between 1884 and 1910. The majority of examples are brick, although there are also frame and siding examples. The cross-wing was the most common house type, followed by the central-block-with-projecting bays type. Victorian-era windows and porches are the most common stylistic elements of the period. More elaborate examples feature a variety of materials and are Victorian Eclectic in style, including variations on the Queen Anne and Eastlake styles. The asymmetrical designs of the Victorian-era dwellings are based on pattern books or the experience of the local builder. Construction methods vary and are particularly localized, for example adobe bricks were commonly used as a lining behind face brick walls, or as insulation in stud walls up until the 1910s. Victorian cottages can be found as individual farmhouses throughout the city, in the downtown neighborhoods, or in early tracts built to house workers near the former smelter sites. There are a few examples of the foursquare built near the turn of the twentieth century in Murray. The foursquare consisted of four rooms under a hipped or pyramidal roof. The more elaborate examples are two stories high with Victorian or craftsman-style ornamentation. Examples can be found near the downtown neighborhoods and along the early transportation corridors. There are several instances where a farmhouse from this period was built setback from the street and is now imbedded within a later subdivision development.

Subtype: Bungalows and Other Early Twentieth-Century House Types

The bungalow became a popular house type in Murray in the years before World War I. The Bungalow, Arts & Crafts, and Prairie School movements were popular in Utah until the mid-1920s and incorporated many similar stylistic features such as low, hipped roofs and wide, overhanging eaves. The half or full-width front porches created an impression of informal living and unity of house to site. The bungalow floor plan is open,

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form
Continuation Sheet**Section No. F Page 20Historic and Architectural Resources of Murray, Utah, 1850 — 1967
Murray, Salt Lake County, Utah

informal, and economical. The bungalow became the basic middle-class house, replacing the Victorian cottage as the most popular house type in Murray by the 1910s. As with the Victorian style, the bungalow's popularity can be attributed to the widespread use of architectural pattern books and a corresponding period of economic prosperity when many families were purchasing their first homes. Brick was the most common material for bungalow construction, though there are also numerous frame examples. Bungalows are found throughout Murray, particularly as infill housing along transportation corridors. There are a few small tracts of bungalows in the neighborhoods near the downtown historic district.

Murray has a significant number of houses built in the early 1900s that do not fit into standard house-type categories. These dwellings are mostly frame cottages that were built to house smelter workers. These houses are simple vernacular buildings without porches that distinguish them from the bungalows of the period. Many of these residences were originally clad in wood siding, but were later covered in asphalt, asbestos, and aluminum or vinyl siding. These frame houses can be found throughout Murray and in-depth research may determine that individual examples were moved to their current location as a result of a smelter closure.

Subtype: Period Revival Cottages and World War II-Era Cottages

Period Revival styles were popular throughout Murray primarily between the late 1920s and the early 1940s. A possible reason for the rise in popularity of the Colonial Revival and Cape Cod styles may have resulted from national pride following World War I. English Tudor, Spanish Revival, and the French Norman styles were most likely imported by soldiers returning from the war in Europe. These designs were based primarily on external features, such as steeply pitched roofs, rather than historical building and planning traditions. Toward the latter part of the period, a few residential examples influenced by European Modernism (Art Moderne and the International Style) can be found in Murray. There are several Period Revival Cottages located in the neighborhoods near Murray's downtown. There are also numerous infill examples throughout the city.

In the late 1930s and early 1940s, a new house type emerged. The World War II-era Cottage was based on designs conceived in the late 1930s as a way to increase home-ownership and reduce unemployment in the construction industry. In 1936, the Federal Housing Administration (FHA) published a series of technical bulletins aimed at subdivision developers and building contractors that codified the agency's philosophies on neighborhood and residential design.³¹ With the onset of World War II, the FHA's "minimum house" designs were drafted to help solve the national-defense housing crisis with the goal of producing livable communities that would serve the general public long after the war had ended. The World War II-era Cottage featured a small square footprint and modest traditional detailing (e.g. a Federal-style door surround). The style was called Minimal Traditional. These cottages are found in a variety of materials, including brick, stucco, and siding. Murray's examples include one wartime subdivision, several smaller tracts in the downtown area, and infill throughout the city.

³¹ Federal Housing Administration, *Principles of Planning Small Houses*, Technical Bulletin No. 4, (Washington D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1936). See also the FHA's Technical Bulletins No. 1-3, 5, 6. Stock lumber and millwork items, and pre-fabricated materials, such as plywood and wallboard, lowered construction costs; while standardized designs reduced breaks in perimeter lines, making a more rectangular footprint, and concentrated mechanical systems in one area to reduce pipelines and ductwork.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form
Continuation Sheet**Section No. F Page 21Historic and Architectural Resources of Murray, Utah, 1850 — 1967
Murray, Salt Lake County, UtahSubtype: Post-War World War II-era Cottages & Early Ranch-style Houses

The “boxy” World War II-era cottage can also be found in the earliest post-war subdivisions in Murray. Most of the examples featured modest classical details, hipped or gabled roofs, and were generally brick masonry or frame with wood or asbestos siding. The most common alteration for frame examples is a later sheath of aluminum or vinyl siding. The Early Ranch-style house, built in the early to mid-1950s, is a transition house type between the World War II-era cottage and the Ranch/Rambler house type. An Early Ranch-style house is slightly wider than it is deep, and featured a gable or hipped roof with a projecting eave over the front entrance and porch. The picture window on the primary elevation is an important feature of most Early Ranch-style houses. A few later examples of the Early Ranch house have attached garages. The most common examples are brick masonry, but there are frame examples with wood, asbestos, and historic aluminum siding. Both of these house types can be found in early Murray subdivisions and as infill housing throughout the city.

Subtype: Ranch/Rambler Houses

By far the most common (historic and non-historic) residential house type in Murray is the Ranch or Rambler-style house. The Ranch/Rambler originated in California during the late 1940s, and spread throughout the United States after World War II. By the mid-1950s, the wide-façade, asymmetrical one-story residence was the dominant domestic building type in the country. Characteristic features of the Ranch/Rambler style include low-pitched roofs and wide eaves, large picture windows, and an attached carport or garage. Most of the examples in Murray have a low-profile, but some larger examples feature raised basements and below-grade garages. Roofs are commonly flat, but can also be hipped or have simple cross gables. Many have wide, slightly recessed front porches (often at grade level). The popularity of the Ranch/Rambler style marked a change in both suburban and country living, with social activities occurring in the back yard instead of the front yard. A private outdoor area or patio was typically located at the rear of the house. A few examples are turned perpendicular to the street on their lots. Murray City has close to 2,000 examples of historic Ranch/Rambler-style residences, so there is a great variety of styles and materials used (multiple kinds of brick and brick veneer, concrete block, wood siding and shakes, asbestos siding, and aluminum siding, etc.). Common in-period and out-of-period alterations include the conversion of a carport to a garage or additional living space, garage to living space, and the replacement of a flat roof with a low-pitch gable. The majority of Ranch/Rambler residences are located within historic subdivisions, but numerous, mostly larger, examples are also found as infill housing stock throughout the city.

Subtype: Split-Level, Split-Entries & Other Post-War House Types

Additional house types identified for the suburban boom period include the Split-Level house type, which features a main level and a one-and-a-half-story wing, and the Split-Entry house type, which is a one-and-a-half story box-shaped residence with a raised basement and a central entrance. With over 500 examples in Murray City, there is a wide variation in style, including a few particularly distinctive types, such as the perpendicular Split-Level and the side entrance Split-Entry. As with the Ranch/Rambler, most examples are found in subdivisions, with fewer examples as infill. There are a few post-war houses that cannot be easily cataloged by type. These are mostly individually-designed infill residences rather than tract housing stock.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form
Continuation Sheet**Section No. F Page 22Historic and Architectural Resources of Murray, Utah, 1850 — 1967
Murray, Salt Lake County, UtahSubtype: Duplexes & Apartments

While the overall history of Murray is a transformation from rural to suburban, the period between 1902 and the 1930 was a time of intense urbanization. Several duplexes (commonly called double houses) were built to accommodate smelter workers. These were mostly brick with a couple of concrete block examples, and all are near the city's center. A few larger homes were converted to boarding houses; however little in-depth research has been conducted to identify these buildings. Some examples may be found with more intensive level research. Another residential option of this urban period was the upper level of a commercial block. In the first few decades of the twentieth century, a number of Murray citizens left their farms to live in the city center in the upper level apartments of commercial buildings. Nearly all of Murray's extant commercial examples are brick and located along State Street.

Though rare in Murray during the subdivision development boom, there are several types of multiple-family housing found throughout the city. There are numerous examples of the side-by-side duplex (or double house). The stacked duplex is a house with one apartment stacked on top of another, creating a single square or rectangle shaped two-story building with an exterior stairway, was also common. The boxcar duplex or apartment block was built perpendicular to the street, most commonly with an exterior stair. The multiple-family housing built during this period has a style consistent with the Ranch/Rambler-era (low pitched roofs, picture windows, brick facing, etc.) Mid-century duplexes can be found within or, more commonly, at the fringes of several single-family subdivisions. They appear less frequently as infill.

Subtype: Garages

The vast majority of contributing outbuildings identified in the SHPO database for Murray are detached garages. It is unlikely that any are individually eligible for the NRHP, but should be included as contributing resources for a property or a district. The earliest examples are single-car frame and brick, likely associated with farmhouses and early infill. Subdivision examples can be single or double, and most likely brick or brick veneer over concrete block. Research should be conducted to determine if the garages were built as original subdivision amenities or as later additions.

Subtype: Agricultural Outbuilding & Structure

Agricultural outbuildings are relatively rare, but are important to show the early nature of the city. The earliest agricultural buildings of Murray were constructed of wood, brick, and stone. The architectural inventory lists only six significant agricultural buildings, one barn and five granaries. Sheds and chicken coops are the most common agricultural outbuildings for the later periods. These buildings and structures will be eligible in association with other, most likely residential, property types. Other significant examples are likely associated with production properties (dairies, truck farms, poultry farms, etc.) Larger production facilities may be identified from the subdivision development period, but these may be more accurately evaluated as commercial buildings rather than associated outbuildings.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form Continuation Sheet

Section No. F Page 23

Historic and Architectural Resources of Murray, Utah, 1850 — 1967
Murray, Salt Lake County, Utah

III. Significance:

The majority of Murray's early residential buildings would potentially be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A (events or broad patterns of history), for their association with the pre-incorporation development of the city. Most extant buildings date from the 1880s through 1910, a period of transition from almost exclusively subsistence agriculture to the beginnings of the industrial boom town. Some exceptional examples of residences and their association outbuildings may be significant under Criterion C in the area of Architecture for style, materials, or method of construction. This period is associated with the rise of the professional builder and architect; however most of the early dwellings were designed and constructed by local builders or original owners, probably using pattern books of the period. Changes to these buildings over time may also be significant if they demonstrate the transition of Murray from one developmental period to the next. NRHP Criterion B (significant persons) may be used if individual significance and a long association can be established. Most of the eligible residential properties will be significant at the local level in the areas of *Exploration/Settlement, Agriculture, Community Planning & Development, or Social History*.

In general the significance of residences built in Murray City between 1902 and 1950 chronicles the transformation of Murray from industrial boomtown to bedroom community. The themes of Americanization, urbanization, and ultimately, suburbanization, are important to this period. Significance for these residences and any outbuildings will fall mainly under Criterion A for association with this transformation. Due to the loss of many smelter industry related buildings in the past few years, particular emphasis should be placed on residential buildings associated with the smelter industry as these buildings may soon be the only physical evidence left from this important period in Murray's development. Residences that have documented ties to the early commercial and industrial development of the city may be significant in areas of *Commerce, Ethnic Heritage, Industry, Social History, or Transportation*.

The residences that date from the suburban boom period in Murray's history and are infill properties may be eligible individually for the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A, B or C. Eligible properties within historic subdivision are more likely to be eligible as contributing resources within potential historic districts. Criteria A and/or C will generally be applied to historic subdivisions. Criterion B should be reserved for individuals who made a significant contribution to the community in this period. Individual resources or neighborhoods of resources are likely to be significant in the areas of *Architecture, Community Planning & Development, or Social History*.

IV. Registration Requirements

The following criteria must be met in order for a property to be considered eligible under the Residential Buildings and Associated Secondary Buildings/Structures property type.

1. The building (either residential or agricultural outbuilding) must have been constructed between 1850 and 1967. The building must be linked to one or more of the contextual period outlined in this document. This link must be reflected in materials, type, style, or construction method.
2. The building must retain sufficient integrity to depict the era in which it was constructed. The degree to which the historic building is recognizable and to which the changes are integral to the building's form, massing, and detailing, will be evaluated based upon the existing architectural inventory. Changes to the building over time may be locally significant to the development phases of the community's history, and may be considered when evaluating the integrity of the buildings.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form
Continuation Sheet**

Section No. F Page 24

Historic and Architectural Resources of Murray, Utah, 1850 — 1967
Murray, Salt Lake County, Utah

3. The standard for Murray may be somewhat less restrictive for earlier contextual periods when considering alterations since the percentage of unaltered buildings is relatively low, and the history of the community is one of dramatic transformations from rural outpost, to industrial town, to bedroom community. However, because the city has a relatively high number of properties that represent national trends in housing types and styles, the standard of integrity for later buildings may be somewhat more rigid than for earlier buildings.
4. Maintaining the overall form and massing of the historic structure will be considered the most important factor when evaluating the impact of non-historic additions. Minor additions may be acceptable if they allow the original form of the building to be discerned. For example, dormers or additions, particularly on side or rear elevations, whose scale does not obscure the original roofline and primary elevation would be acceptable additions. Additions should appear sensitive to, compatible with, and distinguishable from the original construction.
5. Historic window and door openings must remain discernable. Modified openings may be acceptable if the original openings are readable and the opening to wall-mass ratio is maintained. Acceptable examples include bricked-in openings where the outline remains visible or re-glazing multi-pane window with a single pane if the window form and other architectural features of the house remain intact.
6. Historic materials must be maintained, but acceptable alterations may include: the covering of historic materials with non-historic materials if the appearance is duplicated, painting of previously unpainted surfaces, and new roofs that do not alter the roofline. The removal or covering of architectural detailing may be acceptable if the majority of other historic features are retained. Such removal or covering could render the building ineligible if that detailing were the building's primary architectural characteristic.
7. Porches, as a primary defining feature of historic homes that are often replaced due to deterioration, may meet the registration requirements if the overall scale and placement of an out-of-period porch is congruent with the historic porch; and the non-historic porch does not detract from, but is compatible with the historic features of the house. In-period porch enclosures may be considered eligible as a change over time.
8. Easily removable non-historic features, such as canopies, would not render a building ineligible.
9. The individual integrity of properties in historic subdivisions should be evaluated by comparison to similar properties within the subdivision. In-period modifications, such as carport and garage conversions, may be considered significant if a high percentage of properties have similar modifications.
10. In-period relocations of residences (for example smelter worker cottages) would not necessarily render a building ineligible, if the move can be documented and tied contextually to development within the historic period.
11. In order for a building to be eligible under Criterion C, the building must be a good example of a particular type or style of architecture, or a good example of the work of significant local builders.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form
Continuation Sheet**Section No. F Page 25Historic and Architectural Resources of Murray, Utah, 1850 — 1967
Murray, Salt Lake County, Utah

12. In certain cases, when a residential building has been altered to a point where it would not be individually eligible for listing, but it is part of a complex that contains numerous other structures that describe an important period of Murray's development, the other buildings may be considered the primary contributing resources on the site. In other words, the site and the combination of the resources on that site would be considered as an architectural whole and the residence, while being considered a contributing or non-contributing building to the site, would not be the major feature. This is primarily for agricultural farmsteads where the residence has been altered and has lost historical integrity.

I. Name of Property Type: **Religious, Cultural and Social Buildings of Murray**

II. Description:

Subtype: Religious Buildings

Twenty religious buildings are extant in Murray from the historic period. The two extant early LDS churches, the Murray First and Second Wards, are similar in construction (brick and stucco), type (raised basements), and style (Victorian Eclectic/Gothic). In contrast the three early non-LDS churches are all brick buildings, located within three blocks of each other in the city center, but differ dramatically in style: the Baptist Church (1924) is a Neo-classical building, the Catholic Church (1927) is Victorian Gothic, and the Methodist Church (circa 1915) has a Craftsman feel. The same pattern exists for the meetinghouses built during the suburban expansion period. The non-LDS churches vary considerably in size and style, while the LDS Church meetinghouses were built from standardized plans produced by a centralized facilities office.

Subtype: Social and Cultural Buildings

Historically the social and cultural buildings in Murray came with many variations. The community of Murray had a full complement of buildings designed for recreation, entertainment, and gathering: theaters, bowling alleys, skating rinks, saloons, dance pavilions, and fraternal halls. Though many of these resources have been demolished, the three remaining theaters on State Street are the best preserved: Iris Theater (1915), a castellated brick building; the new Iris Theater (1930) an Art Deco brick building, and the Murray Theater (1938) an Art Moderne stucco building. In 1965, the Fraternal Order of Eagles (F.O.E.) built a Modern-style decorative concrete-block hall at 10 W. 4th Avenue in downtown Murray. The Safeway grocery store in the downtown was converted to a skating rink after the store closed in 1967. Additional research is needed to identify other social and cultural buildings in the city, particularly for the suburban development period.

III. Significance:

Murray's religious and social buildings have significance under Criterion A for their association with the community development of Murray in the first half of the twentieth century. For many years after the initial settlement, the LDS wards served not only as religious centers, but community centers where picnics, socials, dances, and theatrical events were held. With the coming of the railroads and the smelters to Murray beginning in the 1870s, the town went from being predominately LDS to a more eclectic and diverse society. Other denominations were established to serve the ethnically and religiously diverse community. In addition, alternative forms of entertainment (i.e. saloons and pool halls) were established to serve the high population

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form
Continuation Sheet**Section No. F Page 26Historic and Architectural Resources of Murray, Utah, 1850 — 1967
Murray, Salt Lake County, Utah

of single male smelter workers. Gradually by the 1920s, entertainment became more mainstream with theaters, dance halls, bowling alleys, and skating rinks serving immigrant and non-immigrant, LDS and non-LDS residents alike. This property type category has the highest number of buildings potentially eligible for nomination under Criterion C, as excellent examples of particular styles. However, most are more likely to be eligible under Criterion A. In particular, the LDS meetinghouses built during the subdivision boom are more likely to be considered as contributing buildings within a potential historic district rather than individually significant. Areas of significance for these buildings may include *Commerce*, *Entertainment/Recreation*, *Ethnic Heritage*, *Performing Arts*, *Religion*, or *Social History*.

IV. Registration Requirements

The following criteria must be met in order for a property to be considered eligible under the Religious, Social and Cultural Buildings property type:

1. The building must be constructed between 1850 and 1967 and retain its historic integrity. Changes and additions to the structure must not detract from the historical character. Defining stylistic elements must remain intact.
2. The overall massing and scale of the building must be maintained. Acceptable additions include those that do not obscure the reading of the original footprint and are subordinate to the building in scale and architectural detail. Minor additions to the structure that appear sensitive to and distinguishable from the original construction will be considered acceptable.
3. Fenestration patterns, especially on the principal façade, must be maintained. Acceptable modifications include replacement of windows with like windows, maintaining historic window to wall-mass ratios, and bricked-in historic openings that remain discernable.
4. Other acceptable modifications include painting of surfaces not originally painted, replacement of roofing or signage, and addition of elements that may be easily removed, such as window canopies.

I. Name of Property Type: **Industrial and Commercial Buildings of Murray**

II. Description:

Subtype: Industrial Building and Structures

With the demolition of the smokestacks on the ASARCO smelter site, only a handful of early industrial buildings are currently left in the city of Murray. The largest outstanding examples are the Bennion Flour Mill (1909), and the Utah Ore Sampling Mill complex (1902-1924) with few stylistic elements. These buildings are found near railroad lines. A few smaller industrial buildings, such as the brick warehouse at 184 W. 4800 South, can be found in these areas, but have yet to be fully researched and evaluated. An example of a corrugated metal complex is the Crager Iron Works complex between Cherry Street and 500 West. The Jones Planning Mill (later expanded to serve as a city/county fire station) has more stylized detail, but has also been extensively remodeled. In addition, a few non-building industry structures, such as the Murray Laundry water tower, may also be eligible. Later industrial buildings and structures are located along the rail and freeway corridors. These buildings are mainly constructed of concrete block, brick veneer, or corrugated metal, with few, if any, architectural details. Older buildings feature simple gable/shed roofs (1900s to 1930s)

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form
Continuation Sheet**Section No. F Page 27Historic and Architectural Resources of Murray, Utah, 1850 — 1967
Murray, Salt Lake County, Utah

or curved bowstring truss roof lines (1930s to 1950s). Later buildings have flat roofs and many have service bay doors on the façades.

Subtype: Commercial Buildings

Along the section of State Street between 4700 South and 5000 South the remnants of Murray's original commercial business district can be found. Between the 1890s and the 1930s, an industrial boom combined with an ambitious city program of urban improvement produced a string of commercial buildings up and down State Street. Approximately twenty of these mostly brick buildings still exist. They are all one and two-part commercial blocks. The Harker Building is the city's tallest at three stories. In general, these buildings have only modest commercial-style details, for example the Warenski-Duvall Commercial Building at 4867 S. State Street, with the presence of face brick on the façade a distinguishing feature. Only those buildings housing theaters (the two Iris Theaters and the Murray Theater) have a more distinctive style. A few commercial blocks have been "slip-covered," including some altered within the historic period. For example, the Murray Mercantile was given a completely new façade in 1957. Interestingly historic integrity is greater at the second-story level for many of Murray's commercial blocks, but many of the storefront level alterations were completed within the historic period as business owners sought to compete with the suburban shopping centers. Second floors were used for storage space, professional offices, and in the early years housed the family of the building's owner. A few of Murray's surviving commercial buildings still have residential rental units on the second floor. A number of smaller early commercial buildings, mostly medical offices, are not on State Street, but are located near downtown Murray.

Historic commercial buildings located outside of the downtown area are more likely to be from the suburban development period. Those found along the State Street commercial corridor include auto showrooms/offices, motel courts, and small commercial blocks or service-bay businesses. Historic supermarkets and discount stores are located at many of the commercial nodes at the intersections of the city's transportation corridors. Many of these buildings have been updated and have yet to be researched and evaluated.

III. Significance:

Murray's industrial and commercial buildings are the best physical evidence of Murray's transformation into an urban industrial town, and later into a regional suburban shopping and light manufacturing center. For the majority of these buildings, significance will be under Criterion A. The fact that only half of Murray's historic commercial district buildings remain is significant. Only a few examples would possibly qualify under Criterion C for having the distinctive characteristics of a style. While the depression and the smelter closure may have started the decline of Murray's commercial business district, it was the arrival of the subdivisions and malls that finally caused the decentralization of Murray's central business district. More research is needed to evaluate the suburban boom period development along the freeway corridor and at commercial nodes, but areas of significance are likely to include *Commerce, Community Planning & Development, Entertainment/Recreation, Health/Medicine, Industry or Transportation*.

IV. Registration Requirements

The following criteria must be met in order for a property to be considered eligible under the Industrial and Commercial Buildings property type:

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form
Continuation Sheet**Section No. F Page 28Historic and Architectural Resources of Murray, Utah, 1850 — 1967
Murray, Salt Lake County, Utah

1. Buildings must be constructed between 1850 and 1967 and must retain their historic integrity. Changes and additions to the structure must not detract from the historical character. Defining stylistic elements must remain intact.
2. The overall massing and scale of the building must be maintained. Acceptable additions include those that do not obscure the reading of the original footprint and are subordinate to the building in scale and architectural detail. Expansions that allowed the buildings to function during the historic period are acceptable. Minor non-historic additions to the structure that appear sensitive to and distinguishable from the original construction will be considered acceptable.
3. Fenestration patterns, especially on the principal façade, must be maintained. The overall fenestration and storefronts of commercial properties must be maintained. Alterations over time were common due to the need for businesses to possess a contemporary appearance. Acceptable modifications may include replacement of wood with aluminum or steel frames as long as the overall opening of the window remains as it was historically. For earlier commercial buildings, the covering or obscuring of transom windows may be considered acceptable if the remainder of the building detail is sufficient to provide the architectural character of the building during the historic period. Modifications to side or rear openings could be acceptable if the wall to opening ratio is not substantially altered. A door or window that has been bricked in, but with a discernable outline may be acceptable. On the upper floor of principal elevations the window to wall-mass ratio should be maintained.
4. Minor alterations may be acceptable if the original character-defining architectural features are maintained to a great degree. Acceptable modifications include painting of surfaces not originally painted and the covering of minor features. Elements that may be easily removed, such as window canopies and signage, would not necessarily render a building ineligible.
5. The removal or covering of major architectural features with stucco or other veneers that obscure the original detailing may render a building ineligible. However, if the modifications occurred within the historic period, or if the veneers simulate the historic fabric and do not significantly impact the character of the building, it may be an acceptable change.

I. Name of Property Type: **Public Resources**

II. Description:

Subtype: Miscellaneous Public Buildings

Public buildings in Murray, as in most other communities in the state, have been demolished and replaced by more modern structures. Of the many civic projects completed by Murray in the first half of the twentieth century only a few examples remain: a fire station, a power plant, and a Carnegie library. The power plant is unaltered and used for its original purpose. During the post-war suburban period, a second fire station and library were constructed in 1965. These buildings are an eclectic mix of building types and the prevailing popular style of the period (e.g. Classical, Period Revival, Post-War Moderne, etc.). Two historic hospital buildings are extant, the Sheranian Clinic and the first Cottonwood Maternity Hospital (ineligible due to alterations).

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form
Continuation Sheet**Section No. F Page 29Historic and Architectural Resources of Murray, Utah, 1850 — 1967
Murray, Salt Lake County, UtahSubtype: Schools

Because of the proliferation of school construction during the suburban boom period, schools have been included as a separate subtype. Only two school buildings are extant from the pre-war period: Arlington Elementary (a 1939 PWA Moderne building later converted to the city hall) and the 1949 Industrial Arts building (on the Hillcrest Junior High campus). The five elementary schools built between 1954 and 1967 are Modern in design, as is the Murray School District Office, built in 1960.

Subtype: Structures, Objects and Sites

This resource subtype includes a number of utilitarian man-made landscape features, which includes structures, objects, and sites as defined by the National Register of Historic Places. Some utilitarian resources can be found associated with individual properties, but many are considered communal projects, particularly linear resources. These resources can be grouped by themes such as Transportation (railroad grades, roads, trails, bridges, street furniture, etc.), Water Works (canal, irrigation ditches, head gates, dams, ponds, etc.), Landscape Features (fields, beet dumps, pastures, orchards, gardens, walls, fences, etc.). This subtype also includes recreational and cultural properties, which are nearly all communal and/or public. Some examples are city parks, ball fields, picnic areas, hiking and equestrian trails, golf courses, commemorative markers or monuments, objects of art, etc. With the exception of the resources within the Murray City Park, these have yet to be individually evaluated for integrity and significance.

III. Significance:

In many ways, Murray City is similar to most other communities in the area, which have been completely subsumed by Salt Lake suburban sprawl. However, Murray has a unique one hundred year-old tradition of strong local government and community identity. The public buildings and public works projects of Murray are significant under Criterion A for their association with the community-building era of post-incorporation Murray, 1902 to 1950, and the post-war subdivision boom period, 1946 to 1967. The areas of significance for these resources may include, but are not limited to, the following: *Agriculture, Art, Community Planning & Development, Education, Entertainment/Recreation, Health/Medicine, Politics/Government, or Transportation*. A few of these resources may have exceptional significance under Criterion C in the areas of *Architecture or Engineering*.

IV. Registration Requirements

The following criteria must be met in order for a property to be considered eligible under the Public Resources property type:

1. The resource must have been constructed between 1850 and 1967. The resource must be linked to the development and history of Murray, and this association and feeling must be reflected in materials, type, style, workmanship, or construction method.
2. The resource must retain sufficient integrity to depict the era in which it was constructed.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form
Continuation Sheet**

Section No. F Page 30

Historic and Architectural Resources of Murray, Utah, 1850 — 1967
Murray, Salt Lake County, Utah

3. Maintaining the overall form and massing of the historic building or structure will be considered the most important factor when evaluating the impact of non-historic additions. Additions may be acceptable if they allow the original form of the resource to be recognized and do not visually overpower the original building or structure, but distinctions should be made between in-period and out-of-period.
4. Historic window and door openings that represent the original use of the building must remain discernable.
5. Historic materials must be maintained, but acceptable alterations may include: the covering of historic materials with non-historic materials if the original appearance is duplicated, painting of previously unpainted surfaces, and new roofs that do not alter the roofline.
6. The percentage of extant historic material will be an important consideration for this property type.
7. Integrity of location and setting is particularly important for these property types.
8. Linear resources such as canal or fencing need not be complete or contiguous, but must be evaluated individually for integrity and significance. There must be enough segments remaining to provide a good idea of the resource's imprint on the landscape.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form
Continuation Sheet**

Section No. G & H Page 31

Historic and Architectural Resources of Murray, Utah, 1850 — 1967
Murray, Salt Lake County, Utah

G. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

The area covered by this Multiple Property Nomination is the entire area within the current Murray City municipal boundaries.

H. SUMMARY OF IDENTIFICATION AND EVALUATION METHODS

The original Multiple Property Documentation form, *Historic Resources of Murray City, Utah, 1850 – 1950*, was based on a draft nomination prepared in 1989 by David Schirer that was never submitted. The information in the form was based on a reconnaissance level survey (RLS) conducted in 1987. After a second survey was conducted by volunteers in 1994, interest in preserving Murray's historic buildings increased. The draft form was expanded and revised by Korral Broschinsky and approved by the National Register of Historic Places on June 9, 2000. This amended submission is based on information gathered during several large-scale surveys conducted in 2002, 2008, 2010 and 2012. Information on approximately 6,000 resources is now included in the SHPO database. The data include addresses, estimated construction dates, building type, style, construction materials, and a comments field. This information is available from the Utah State Office of Preservation. The records also include eligibility/status evaluations for the NRHP based on current Utah SHPO standards operating procedures.

The methodology used to evaluate architectural resources for National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) eligibility was based on the requirements established by the Utah SHPO in its Reconnaissance Level Survey: Standard Operating Procedures (revised March 2012), and the NRHP eligibility criteria outlined in National Park Service Bulletin 15, *How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation* (NPS 1997). Additional guidelines for evaluating the historic district were provided in the NPS Bulletin, *Historic Residential Suburbs* (NPS 2002). Individual properties and the district as a whole were evaluated for the following NRHP-defined qualities of integrity: location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association. The following criteria guidelines and ratings have been established by the Utah SHPO for surveys:

ES – Eligible/Significant: built within the historic period and retains integrity; excellent example of a style or type; unaltered or only minor alterations or additions; also, buildings of known historical significance.

EC – Eligible/Contributing: built within the historic period and retains integrity; good example of a style or type, but not as well-preserved or well-executed as ES buildings; more substantial alterations or additions than ES buildings, though overall integrity is retained.

NC – Non-Contributing/Ineligible: built during the historic period, but has had major alterations or additions; no longer retains integrity.

OP – Out-of-Period: constructed outside of the historic period.

A list of potential candidates (individual listings and historic districts) for NRHP documentation is included in each RLS report.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form
Continuation Sheet**

Section No. 1 Page 32

Historic and Architectural Resources of Murray, Utah, 1850 — 1967
Murray, Salt Lake County, Utah

I. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHIC REFERENCES

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**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form
Continuation Sheet**

Section No. F Page 33

Historic and Architectural Resources of Murray, Utah, 1850 — 1967
Murray, Salt Lake County, Utah

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National Register of Historic Places
Memo to File

Correspondence

The Correspondence consists of communications from (and possibly to) the nominating authority, notes from the staff of the National Register of Historic Places, and/or other material the National Register of Historic Places received associated with the property.

Correspondence may also include information from other sources, drafts of the nomination, letters of support or objection, memorandums, and ephemera which document the efforts to recognize the property.



State of Utah

Department of Community and Economic Development
Division of State History
Utah State Historical Society



Michael O. Leavitt
Governor
Max J. Evans
Director

300 Rio Grande
Salt Lake City, Utah 84101-1182
(801) 533-3500 FAX: 533-3503 TDD: 533-3502
ushs@history.state.ut.us <http://history.utah.org>

March 31, 2000

Carol D. Shull
National Register of Historic Places
Mail Stop 2280, Suite NC 400
1849 C Street, NW
Washington, D.C. 20240

Dear Ms. Shull:

Enclosed please find the registration form and documentation for the following nominations that have been approved by the Utah Historic and Cultural Sites Review Committee (Utah Board of State History) and the Utah State Historic Preservation Officer for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places:

Historic Resources of Murray City, Utah MPS	Murray
Warrenski-Duvall Commercial Building & Apartments	Murray
Third Presbyterian Church Parsonage	Salt Lake City

Thank you for your assistance with these nominations. Please call me at 801/533-3559 or e-mail me at cjensen@history.state.ut.us if you have any questions.

Sincerely,

J. Cory Jensen
Architectural Historian/National Register
Coord.
Office of Historic Preservation

Enclosures

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: ADDITIONAL COVER DOCUMENTATION

MULTIPLE Murray City, Utah MPS
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: UTAH, Salt Lake

DATE RECEIVED: 05/22/15

DATE OF PENDING LIST:

DATE OF 16th DAY:

DATE OF 45th DAY: 07/07/15

REFERENCE NUMBER: 645067

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N
OTHER: N PDIL N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N
REQUEST: Y SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

____ ACCEPT ____ RETURN ____ REJECT ____ DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

The cover documentation expands upon the contextual history of the Murray City, looking specifically at the post-World War II era and the continuing development of the city as an emerging bedroom community into the late 1960s and beyond. The additional material largely focuses guidance on the city's suburban growth in the second half of the twentieth century, especially the construction of platted residential developments. Given the extent of such development, the majority of extant period resources are defined as likely contributing to historic districts, with more limited numbers of individually eligible resources in certain readily identifiable categories (schools, churches, social, etc).

RECOM./CRITERIA Accept Cover Document

REVIEWER Paul R. Lusignea DISCIPLINE Historian

TELEPHONE _____ DATE 7/7/2015

DOCUMENTATION see attsched comments Y/N

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.



GARY R. HERBERT
Governor

SPENCER J. COX
Lieutenant Governor

Julie Fisher
Executive Director
Department of
Heritage & Arts



Utah Division of
State History

Brad Westwood
Director

RECEIVED 2280

MAY 22 2015

Nat. Register of Historic Places
National Park Service

May 15, 2015

J. PAUL LOETHER, DEPUTY KEEPER AND CHIEF
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
1201 EYE ST. NW, 8TH FL.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005

Dear Mr. Loether:

I am pleased to submit the enclosed National Register nominations, multiple property documentation form, and additional documentation that have been approved by the Utah State Historic Preservation Review Board and the Utah State Historic Preservation Officer to be considered for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places.

The enclosed disks contain the true and correct copy of the nominations for the following properties to the National Register of Historic Places:

Furgis, George & Ellen, House	Salt Lake County
Salt Lake Country Club & Golf Course	Salt Lake County
Carhart Pueblo	San Juan County
Historic Resources of Murray, Utah MPDF	Salt Lake County
Marsac Elementary School (additional doc.)	Summit County

Thank you for your assistance with these nominations. Please contact me at (801) 245-7242, or coryjensen@utah.gov if you have any questions.

Sincerely,

J. Cory Jensen
National Register Coordinator
Utah State Historic Preservation Office

Enclosures